VOL. XXXII.

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EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors. Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Matching Cows.

of last week, is one that should receive the close upon the duties of Secretary of the Michigan matching cows according to the time it requires lege of that State (the latter institution being to bring their cream to butter, is new to us, but under the control of the Board) which office has it is a good one. There are many other points been recently accepted by Mr. Howard. He was wherein cows might be matched, now very little presented with a massive Silver Pitcher (the prethought of by people who keep cows, and have sentation speech being made by Dr. George B. been in the dairy business for years. One is, the Loring) bearing the following inscription :quantity or proportion of cream produced from each cow. People who keep several cows, generally strain the milk of the whole altogether. They make large quantities of butter, and all the cows bear a good repute for being butter cows, It gives us pleasure to record this instance of ary cows. It would be a good deal of work to one who has worked long to promote the advancein order to ascertain the comparative richness of know that his labors merit the generous esteem simple apparatus called a lactometer, which is following from the Boston Journal of May 3d. :merely a glass tube graduated into inches and "The sound practical character of his writings merely a glass tube graduated into inches and tenths of inches, a pretty exact demonstration can be made of the cream value of the milk so submitted to examination. This apparatus can be had, for a few shillings, at the agricultural ware-had, for a few shillings, at the agricultural ware-had, so a few shillings, at the agricultural ware-lead, for a few shillings, at the agricultural ware-had, so a few shillings, at the agricultural ware-lead, for a few shillings, at the agricultural ware-lead, who will, while they regret his re-

and regarded them all first rate ones, thought he would obtain some lactometers and give them a trial. To his surprise, he found what he supposed to be his best cow, was in lact the poorest one of the lot. She gave the most milk but her milk of the lot. She gave the most milk, but her milk annual reports concerning the progress of im-had the least cream. He sold her, or, as friend provement, of advising in regard to the farm of Willard would say, "mismatched" her soon after six hundred acres attached to the College, to in-

In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to say, that the subject of the qualities of milk, from different cows, and from the same cows in different times of year and processes of feeding, is one as yet not very thoroughly investigated. It is one of a chemical character, and affords a field in which are yet hidden many remarkable terrosts of the Country."

matters associated with the rural economy of the institution. His abilities are equal to any requirements that may be made on him. He has several times visited Europe for the Massachuset-society for the promotion of Agriculture, and for other parties, to purchase horses and cattle, which he has most judiciously done, greatly to the benefit of individuals and the agricultural interests of the Country." and very interesting discoveries. Some future chemist will reap a harvest of honor from the research. Those who have read the report of our

some cows contains a little free acid. This is not 1; Sept. 2; Oct. 7; Nov. 7; Dec. 6; Jan. 8; Feb. perceptible to the taste, but is made very evident 13; Mar. 9; April 4; May 2. Of these, fifteen by putting into it a piece of litmus paper (paper days gave so very slight a sprinkling that they colored blue by litmus) when the color will be could not be reckoned as rainy days, leaving only changed to red, as it always is when it comes in forty-four rainy days in a California winter, contact with any acid. Now this is a subject against 321 fair days during the year. Our corwhich requires more investigation. Whence respondent says: "This was one of the coldest comes this acid? Is the milk better or worse for winters ever known. Some lagoons at San Franit, and will butter come quicker or slower—be cisco were so thickly frozen as to make fine better or worse for its presence or its absence? skating. The Mexicans said the Yankees had Another query often suggests itself. Is there any brought their own climate with them." In the of that mysterious, indefinable sort of vitality in rainy season of 1864-5, there were but forty-six milk as there is in blood? Many facts seem to days in which rain fell, viz.; Oct. 8; Nov. 1; warrant the conclusion that there is. Many other Dec. 2; Jan. 7; Feb. 7; Mar. 8; April 9; May inexplicable things suggest themselves while investigating milk philosophy, and which, if they which there were only slight showers, and those

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

"matching cows" much more apparent.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT AGRICULTURIST. Edward G Faile, late President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and a distinguished patron of agriculture, and breeder of improved stock, died at his residence West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., April 20th, aged 66. He was a gentleman of refined culture, generous nature, And remarks: "These were the hottest days His loss will be severely felt by the agricultural for some reason-some property in the atmos-

writes: "I have been quite interested in the va- grees less in Maine." rious discussions on sheep and wool, which have Our correspondent concludes: "The above recently appeared in the Farmer. I hope the record was made in Contra Costa County, about next move will be to get a vote from all wool- twenty miles east of San Francisco. As you go growers against washing sheep. Economy in la- north rains increase, and in Oregon there are bor demands it, the health of the sheep demands several months of almost constant rain or thick it, and the comfort of man and beast demand it." mist, and occasionally snow. This record would We are glad to know that the practice of not also vary in different portions of the mountains washing sheep is gaining favor among farmers according to their altitude, and from other causes. throughout the State, and hope it will ere long But as I always retreated from the mountains on become a "thing of the past."

INK FOR MARKING ON LINEN. M. Greenough of North Edgecomb, communicates the following receipt for making ink for printing on linen with

"Dissolve one part of Asphaltum in four parts of oil of turpentine, and add lamp black, or black

Secretary of the Board.

at Sidney, asks: "I wish to know which fertilizer and sowing the grain himself, he should let them will yield the best returns for the money invested, do the harrowing, and if help was very scarce at Coe's Superphosphate or Plaster, when applied planting time, he should plant but little, hauling as top-dressing to grass lands. Also the proper his manure and spreading it upon grass fields, or so far as our experience extends. In sowing it, ploying the help above suggested, farmers will apply from two to four bushels of the latter, and find no difficulty in putting in the usual amount from 125 to 300 lbs. of the former per acre.

Clover Seed---New York vs Maine.

Messes. Editors :- I wish to know which you New York and Canada seed, to use in laying down mowing lands. I find opinions greatly differ in this vicinity, the advocates for Maine clover seed contending that New York seed is un-profitable by reason of its less yield of hay and early running out, while those who differ from this opinion say New York seed is most profita-

State upon this question .- EDS.

A Mark of Esteem to a Distinguisher Agriculturist.

Sandford Howard, Esq., for the past twelve years Editor of the Boston Cultivator, formerly one of the Editors of the old Albany Cultivator, and well remembered by many of our Kennebec farmers as the former manager of the Vaughan estate in Hallowell-was entertained at a public The communication of our correspondent John dinner at the Parker House, Boston, 30th ult., H. Willard of Wilton, published in the Farmer on the occasion of his leaving the State to enter attention of dairymen everywhere. The idea of Board of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Col-

when, in fact, a part of them may be very ordin. the appreciation of the earnest, faithful labors of strain the milk of each cow separate into pans, ment of the "divine art" of husbandry; and to the milk from each. But, by using the very they have received. We cheerfully endorse the

A friend of ours, who usually kept six cows, that he goes to occupy a situation of great resstitute, supervise and report upon agricultural this discovery.

In connection with this subject it may not be matters associated with the rural economy of the terests of the Country.'

Rain in California.

Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for 1862, Our correspondent "Sebec," furnishes us a recwill there find many interesting facts in regard to ord of two rainy seasons in California, from obsersome of the chemical characteristics of milk, and vations made in Contra Costa County, nearly also at once find suggestions and queries rising up twenty miles east of San Francisco. From the in his mind in regard to many more, which can-record of the first season, (1863-4,) it appears not now be answered or explained. that the number of days in which rain, however You will find it there stated, that the milk of small the amount, fell, was fifty-nine, viz.: Aug.

could be explained, would make the wisdom of which were fair by day but rainy by night, and it shows less than thirty days for the year, that could be called rainy.

In regard to temperature, "Sebec" gives the

tollow	ing i	recora	в:					
June	8th, 1854,		Thermometer	in sha de		92 degrees.		
66	21st	46	**	66	66	106	66	
44	22d,	46	66	66	66	104	66	
July	7th.	44	46	66	44	100	46	
46	8th.	4.6	46	66	46	104	44	
Aug,	7th.	66	**	66	**	101	66	
46	Sth.	44	66	66	66	108	**	

and noted for his modest, retiring disposition. during the year. The heat is pretty severe, but phere, perhaps-it was not to me more enervat-WASHING SHEEP. Our agent S. N. Taber, ing or unendurable than a temperature of 20 de-

> the approach of cold weather, I can say but little respecting their climate in winter, from personal

observations." A Suggestion to be taken Advantage of.

The suggestion in our news columns last week lead, in fine powder in sufficient quantity to ren- in regard to farmers obtaining boys and youths der the ink of a proper consistence for printing from our cities and villages to assist in spring work on the farm, is one which in the present PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. The second annual scarcity of help and the pressure of farm operaexhibition of the Provincial Board of Agriculture tions at this season, should be taken advantage of of New Brunswick, will take place at Frederic- by all farmers. Some weeks ago we asked a farmton, N. B., Oct. 4th-7th, 1864. \$3000 are offer- er who cultivates one of the largest farms in Somed in premiums. Jas. G. Stephens, N. B., is the erset county, what he was going to do for help, and he replied that he should get "village boys" A QUERY ABOUT FERTILIZERS. A subscriber who were capable of driving a team to harrow, quantity of each to sow per acre." The former, where grain had been sown. We think by emof seed. In having time and harvest will come the great want for help. Then, by the aid of machinery and by "changing works," we hope no serious loss will result from the absence of laborers. What is the "Maine Emigrant Aid Society"

"mutton and wool," in our last issue, in the third paragraph, for "work of a certain quality ble on account of the finer and better quality of the hay.

A Subscriber.

A Subscriber. more in dressed weight," read "ten or twelve Note. We would like the experience of some pounds, &c." In sixth paragraph, for "grade of of our practical farmers in different parts of the the finest cross of the Merino," read "grade of the

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. Italian Bees.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- As there is much inquiry n regard to the superiority of the Italian bee the native, and noticing a communication rom M. Quinby in the Country Gentleman upon this subject, I send it to you with the request that you give it a place in the Farmer. I will ust state, before giving his views, that after thoroughly testing the Italian bee for three years and observing their habits closely, I fully coincide with his views in regard to its superiority over

compared with the native has been so frequently solicited of late that I find it impossible to reply fully by letter to all, and as the readers of some

tween two natives. In a yard of 50 or 100 stocks in an ordinary season, there is always a greater contrast between the thrift of the best and poorest. I have been favored with the advantages of a large yard in which to compare results collectively. Although I am unable to give the precise number of pounds that they will average more than the retires. I have been favored with a discontinuous formula to the retire of the first product of the retire of the retire of the first product of the retire of the depending on early drones from this drone queen and hybrid colonies, I raised a few more queens and hybrid colonies, I raised a few more queens early, that produced pure brood. These were inin the yard; but a little further investigation showed the excess to be honey instead of bees. Their brood combs were filled with honey so nearly entire that at the approach of cold weather they had not the usual number of spare cells to pack themselves, and less room between combs, consequently were forced to the bottom, making an ordinary swarm appear like a very strong one. This condition is not the best for wintering, especially in the open air, and without a special supervision with the aid of movable combs, it

upervision with the aid of movable wax, made by squeezing by the hand, bits of old dry comb that had been accidentally left in the sun. It was packed on their legs like pollen and carried to the hive. I had never seen the natives thus engaged. Here was an item to their actives the character and reference to the hire character. which, although of little account in itself, suggested that if they could turn to good account one stone rejected by the builders, they might also other and greater ones. I had bither to looked upon them with prejudice, and really expected that when I did report it would be in condemnation. I now watched their peculiarities with more interest. I had about sixty native colonies and about enough of those bearing the mark of Italians to make three more. White clover was f the honey in white clover in reach of my bees also give definite shape to that reform.

e Italian to the natives had been rapidly on size crease. A moderate sized family of natives was pastry.

I learned the following as the "orthodox" I learned the following as the "orthodox" is consistent to continue the produc-

ng nineteen-twentieth of the apairy may be the lard,) and it is ready for the plates." other kind. Judging from this, we concluded that they were unscrupulous robbers, and no doubt are when colonies within reach are reduced to entire helplessness. With me they have not given near as much trouble as the block pages large, and it is ready for the places. Any housewife who wishes can try the experiment of making such pastry agreeable to herself and (what is more important, not to say more doubtful) to her "liege lord." Some one has

self defense they were vigilant and active. Their cooked butter is indigestible. Fruit, grains, and "amiable disposition" I have found anything but agreeable. So much had been said about it, and with meat." as they exceeded my expectations in so many ways, I hoped this would not prove an exception. For a long time whenever they manifested unusual ill nature, I found myselt seeking some apology in the peculiar circumstances of the case. But at last I was reluctantly forced to admit that the Italian bees—especially the hybrids were cross—not moderately but determinedly. Yet there are times when they are as peaceable as flies. In the season of honey, any time in the middle of the day, in fine weather, I have no difficulty in opening the hive to obtain brood or for any other purpose. While at work they take but little notice of what is going on. Walking among them at such times seldom attracts attention. I presume that they have taken such time to judge and report disposition. It may be put down as a principle with them, that whatever is on hand to do, is done with a will. If gathering honey, that is attended to; if defending the hive, it is done thoroughly. Whenever I have sold a colony of them, they are usually secured in the hive in the morning, when all are at home. It is then that every bee is a warrior, and their fiery temper is

see a black bee start for my face, even at a short distance, I can usually avort it in season to prevent a sting; not so with the lightning thrust of the Italian. Protection for the face and sometimes hands is indispensable. The man who said 'they are just such bees as he would like thiever to undertake to steal," told about all in favor of this part of them.

During the summer of 1862, I had an opportu-

nity to compare their swarming qualities, having half of the yard or more, of this kind, either hybrids or full bloods. They began earlier and the native. Mr. Quinby says;

"My opinion of the merits of the Italian bees difference manifest. In 1863 there was a still greater difference manifest. The hybrids and a few pure ones, about seventy in number, constituted the of the agricultural papers have requested an answer through them, I now send it to you for by. Within three miles, in different directions, answer through them, I now send it to you for insertion in the Country Gentlemen.

The question generally asked is 'Do you think they are better on the whole?' I answer I think they are. 'That will not do! Think! We want something positive, particularly why they are better.' I shall not give individual or isolated cases and say that a colony of Italians and natives stood side by side—the first stored 40 lbs of surplus, while the latter did nothing, and then assert it was because of their superiority: should I do this any experienced apiarian would tell me do this any experienced apiarian would tell me that he had known just as much difference between two natives. In a yard of 50 or 100 stocks

than the natives, I can give a few facts which collected pollen food for the young brood, and will convey quite correctly what they will do.
To be certain that I had the genuine I purchased queens of all the importers that had them for sale I obtained the first one late in the season of 1860. From this I reared several queens which maked with the common deepen and readed by the season of reared swarms by the score, while the natives run asled with the common drone and produced hy- out being seen, &c." One had a swarm last brids and one drone queen. The next spring ('61) spring the 27th of April, while the natives waited

troduced into colonies of only medium strength, will rear a great many bees in a small space, and but long before the end of the season they had changed the entire stock. On comparing what from the extensive brood, that it is not missed if they had stored with the natives in the same yard, I found that they would average at least one-third more. On raising the hive I found to all appearance that they were the strongest colonies in the yard; but a little further investigation

inight be a serious fault.

The first thing that I noticed out of the common range of work, was early in the spring of 61. I found them engaged on a little ball of formed, than to be simply told of the fact."

trait in their character, not referred to by Mr. Quimby, which I think very important; viz.: The Italian bees are not so sensitive to the cold, consequently they are very active, at work in cool, windy weather, such as keep the common bees quiet in the hives.

C. B. Corron.

West Gorham, Me., May 2d 1864.

For the Maine Farmer A Talk about Household Matters.

Messes. Editors :- In your issue for the 21st blossoming in abundance, and the early red or June clover in small quantities. Here was a chance to see if they frequented the red more than the natives. I found nine Italians to two natives on the red. This to me was important. telligent to see the need of culinary reform, might If the honey in white clover in reach of my bees would sustain sixty colonies, the red would sustain some more, and I could keep in each yard a greater number. But more important than this, it soon became evident that they were longer lived. The common worker lives but a short time. Late in October I deprived three ordinary sized colonies of their queens, and united them, giving them brood from an Italian queen; this occupied both sides of the comb, some five or six inches square: it matured and a queen was protoned. occupied both sides of the comb, some five or six inches square; it matured and a queen was produced. At this time there was about one Italian to fifty or one hundred natives. There being no increase except of drones, the queen proving barren of workers, the colony was pretty well reduced by the last of May; but the proportion of the Italian to the natives had been rapidly on the last of May; but the proportion of the Italian to the natives had been rapidly on the last of May; but the proportion of the Italian to the natives had been rapidly on the last of May; but the proportion of the Italian to the natives had been rapidly on the last of May; but the proportion of the Italian to the natives had been rapidly on the last of May; but the proportion when the seldom known housewives to use it in increase.

increase. A moderate sized family of natives was now introduced in order to continue the production of drones. In a few weeks more they again became reduced, worms appeared, and the colony was taken up. Not far from one-third of the remnant were Italians—evidence of the strongest kind was here furnished that they live longer than the natives. It explains how a greater proportion of very weak colonies of Italians are increased into strong ones, than of the others; also how they retain their strength when all their combs are so nearly filled with honey that but few doctrines are considered radical.

ombs are so nearly filled with honey that but few ells are left for breeding.

In all that has been written concerning the un-Their robbing propensities were closely observwholesomeness of common soda pastry, or of rich,
their robbing propensities were closely observlike robbing propensities were closely observelike robbing propensities were closely observeli ed with the expectation of finding their appetite for marauding insatiable. This propensity is indicated by their keen sagacity in scenting out any exposed honey that may chance to be in the vicintum. I give it verbatim, and acknowledge it to be decidedly "outre." "Boil beans or potatoes till soft, work through a cullendar, and mix ity. If standing uncovered on a table in the dining room, with the tempting avenue of an open window or door, the bees are sure to find it, especially at certain seasons; but the first one that approaches is sure to be an Italian, notwithstand-

entire helplessness. With me they have not given mear as much trouble as the black rascals.

Whether I had no weak stocks to tempt them to begin, or whether they had a little principle of forbearance, I cannot tell. I have had them standing promiscuously with the natives throughout the yard for two years. I had thought it nearly as much under ban as that of soda; and mean like that they would be forced by the fact controlled to her inlege ford." Some one has existent that "stomachs are stronger than souls on the average." Where that is really true.

The use of fat in pastry seems to be out they get the fact controlled to her inlege ford." Some one has existent that "stomachs are stronger than souls on the average." Where that is really true. very likely that the wealth of stores which they here the flat contradiction of prominent writers were reputed to gain so much more rapidly than leave us in much doubt. One such writer with the common bee, would be found to be composed in great part of plunder, taken from their sable "Cease to eat grease; cream is not the most deneighbors, but the idea had to be dismissed. In

as they exceeded my expectations in so many ways, I hoped this would not prove an exception. Writes thus: "On the other hand, pure fat or

them like the black bees among the combs, but while the latter would be quickly subdued, the former would return to the combat again and again. They are remarkably quick. When I can see a black bees start for my face, even at a short distance. I can usually syntift in season to preter, she cannot regale the household upon fruit puddings, and fruit pies, and rich, healthful deserts of plums and melons, till the fruit has been raised at a cost of man's time and labor. She cannot set upon the table meat rich in its native in 1849, out of 70 pupils, there was not one son

partially diseased potatoes, and kept until the last in an ill ventilated and an insufferable sty? Can we expect much physical strength from eating wealthy laymen, now attend. None of the no-

more or less injurious compounds of alkali and fat and acid and spices.

There is one chance for important improvement which would seem to lie entirely within woman's province. No one other article of food is eaten so much as bread; and milk and hop yeast bread, mixed risen, and baked perfectly sweet without occasion to learn to work. They own the land, selecting has pearly been readed as unwhole. saleratus, has never been challenged as unwholeome. Few women, in addition to their other labors, could devote to bread alone so much time and attention as would be required to provide used, it is baked in loaves and sliced for the table, the slices to be served cold, or steamed, or warmswerable argument of the great majority of farmquestion. While working men show unmistake-ably in their appearance at the table that they greatly prefer the unwholesome hot soda biscuit to yeast bread, we must expect but transient of our Union, but it will be seen to be in Ameri-Phillips, April, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer. To make Hens Lay Perpetually.

lowing manner: Keep them entirely separate of \$150,000 a year, her grand position which from the male bird; give them fresh meat chopped more that two centuries of prosperous growth like sausage meat once a day in small quantities, has gained for her, would dwarf and overshadow unce a day to each hen, ring the an winter, or from the time that insects disappear in neighborhood. Her theory of education has the fall till they appear in the spring. Never seemed also to be that of abstract rather than ap-allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what are plied science, of general rather than special learncalled nest eggs. When the male birds do not the hens and no eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs as they always do when male birds and nest eggs are allowed, but will continue laying perpetually.

How the hens and no eggs are left in the nest, is indefinable between abstract and practical knowledge, it may fairly be doubted whether the men who so ably manage the affairs of Harvard University would be most competent to direct a college for education in agriculture. The question of the production of the pro

Moses Greenough.

Agricultural Miscellany.

An Agricultural College...No. II. BY HON. H. F. FRENCH

An Agricultural College based upon republican institutions, and adapted to them, will differ essentially from any college existing in a country controlled by an aristocracy. Aristocratic govrnments are constructed upon the idea of inequality in property, in education, and therefore in political rights and power. We use the word therefore because wealth and knowledge monopolized by a class in any country, will draw to that

class the political control of that country.

The foundation stones of republicanism or de mocracy, in distinction from aristocracy, are the ideas of Progress, and that Labor is Honorable. The distinctive principles of an aristocratic government are that some are created to govern and ernment are that some are created to govern and the rest to be governed, and that government is especially valuable to preserve these natural re-lations in society, and prevent the lower orders from struggling upwards, to the disturbance of the system.

It requires less intellect in general to perform

manual labor than mental labor. Peasants and serfs and slaves can dig and pick cotton, under taskmasters, as well as graduates of universities, and are far more obedient and docile. And so in all aristocratic countries, no matter by what name we call the government, the peasant, the serf, or the slave, perform all the manual labor, and labor becomes degrading, merely because degrad-

ed, ignorant persons perform it.

Labor is not dishonorable in England, because it is hard for the physical system. A gentleman in a fox-chase, or a university student in a boat club, will chcerfully endure more hard work than he would impose on any servant, and fox-hunting and boating involve no intellectual skill or power. But in those countries, wealth and education monopolize the positions which ignorance cannot fill, if it were allowed to try, and so all political officers, and all the profossions and posts of honor of every kind, are filled by the aristocracy, leaving poverty, ignorance, and hard work for the masses. The boys in England grow up with the idea that manual labor is for peasants; the planter's son in our own country regards labor as of the governing classes naturally is to perpetuate these notions. Thus the idea of progress is excluded, and the association of labor with servility and ignorance is maintained.

Republicanism has undertaken to recast society into a system of equality, to diffuse wealth and ducation among all the people, to give as nearly as possible every child an even start in the world, and an equal chance to be President, member of Congress, farmer, or mechanic, as he may choose. To effect this, our fathers abolished hereditary rank. In England, the King's son is born to be King, and the lord's son to be a lord, and the oldest son inherits all his father's lands. In our country, the President's son has no better chance to be president than another, nor a senator's son to be senator, and all the sons and daughters share.

A distance of a few miles from an existing alike the father's property.

Then comes in the great regulator, general ed-

cation, like a large subsoiler, breaking up the old foundations trampled down by the weary la-borers as they toiled on for centuries like beasts in the furrow, and this must finish the work. our noble son or beautiful daughter, kind reader, differs mainly from the squalid immate of the low-est Irish shanty in education only; for we see and know that our comman schools in one gener-ation, often raise the children of the poorest emi-

juices, and strength giving in native properties, if the best beef, poultry and mutton is sent to market, and salt pork, or at best, salt beef, is retained for family use. Can we hope that pork will be healthful if fattened until near the last, upon navially discoord not send their sons! The weathry asymen, now attend. Aone of the more beef whose nutritious power has been wasted in salt and water, and then in freshening water, and finally in boiling water, until, according to the author from which I quoted, a dog fed upon such meat would starve.

Ever sweet gream and fresh milk are general. meat would starve.

Eggs, sweet cream, and fresh milk, are generalthe whole class of laborers, ten times as numer-Eggs, sweet cream, and iresh milk, are generally acknowledged to be among the purest and most nutritive articles of food; but oftentimes the accepted notions of economy forbid that abundant use of them in the family which physiology requires. Where such a state of things exist, the natural sense of taste is left to please itself with natural sense of taste is left to please itself with and taking purt in the manual operations of level and tak

and their laborers do nothing else but work.

Connection with Universities. Whether a prejudice against colleges has resuch bread newly baked, for most of the family meals, and therefore in households where it is or whether it is an epidemic, is not very important, but in this country it is just about as val-uable, practically, as the cattle disease. Yet in ed upon baking sheets in the oven. I judge that comparatively few farmers' wives provide such bread in preference to the warm, freshly baked who speak of colleges as if they were establishbread in preference to the warm, freshly baked saleratus biscuit. Is it all their own fault? "Our ments for the promotion of ignorance, and especimen-folks want their hot biscuit," is the unan- ally designed to foster aristocracy, and confound our republican institutions. Mr. Flint tells us ers' wives, with whom I have discussed the bread that the great question abroad, upon which vol

visits of the latter upon the farmer's board. Who will give us receipts for bread and pastry which shall be true to the laws of health, and agreeable to the general taste?

L. C. B. an Agricultural college with any other. We should not advocate the location of an agricultural college in Cambridge, Mass., because Cambridge is itself a large city, within three miles of Boston, and in an expensive and luxurious neighborhood. Moreover, Harvard University, with Hens will lay continually if treated in the fol- her magnificent endowment, giving a cash income college for education in agriculture. The ques-tion was last year settled in Massachusetts by the

responsible only to the legislature.

The question of a union with other colleges different in this country and others, because in other countries, as we have said, labor, especially agricultural labor, is degrading, and who seek education of a high order do not intend to labor with their hands. In the agricultural schools abroad where manual labor is required or pupils at all, it is only formed by the lower classes

—that is, by classes composed of a lower order of students, who never go into the higher classes, thus keeping up the very idea of caste which it is our object to destroy.

The bill of fare of the agricultural boarders at

the Albert National Agricultural Institution, near Dublin, in Ireland, may indicate whether or not we have occasion to educate any such class. The whole breakfast five days in the week, is "bread 4 lb., and sweet milk 1 pint." The other two days they have the same quantity of bread, and 1 oz. of butter, and tea or coffee. Every day, year out and year in, their supper is the same, "oatmeal & lb., stir-about and skim-milk one pint." The aristocracy of the school, of course, fare better. The Albert Institution is perhaps the best in Great Britain, and well adapted to th wants of the country, where the highest object is to train students for teachers in schools of lower grade and for positions as land-stewards to take charge of the farms of the nobility. The great obstacle to a union of literary and agricultural colleges abroad is that of caste. The heads that do the thinking and the hands that work are, and

ent bodies, and the two classes can no more associate on terms of equality than master and slave.
When, therefore, you establish manual labor as a requisite, you, in those countries, exclude the higher classes, and degrade your college. The question abroad then seems to resolve itself into this: Shall an agricultural college be a theoreti-cal or practical school, that is, a school with or without manual labor?

always will be, in aristocratic countries, on differ-

In this country, no such question necessarily arises. The head and hand are united. Labor is honorable. Theory and practice may dwell together, recite in the same classes, cat at the same table, and in short attend the same college. We our agricultural college.

As we said at the outset, our system, however humble in the beginning, must be constituted with reference to indefinite future expansion.

Between a union with other colleges and the entire independence of them, lies a middle course, which in many states may meet the wants of the people. This consists in the location of an inde-pendent college, near enough to some other insti-tution to make its professors available to a great-er or less extent. He is a niggard, says the old proverb, who will not allow another to light a taper at his lantern. Men of science and learning are not usually thus niggardly, but are glad to make their light shine abroad. They are rare it is true, and a luxury not cheap in the market,

college will obviate all the objections to an inti-mate union, and yet not exclude many of the advantages claimed for such an association.

vantages claimed for such an association.

The great annual expense of any college is in the payment of salaries of its teachers, not in the maintenance of its buildings or apparatus.

Why may not a location be found, in most of the States, which may render the college independent in government and in every desirable respect, yet enabling it to share the labors of learned processors already attached to existing institutions, who are usually poorly paid, and glad to enlarge their income with the sphere of labor?

stion, often raise the children of the poorest emigrant to affluence and honor.

Equality, in education, in wealth, in power, so far as God has permitted it, is the keystone of the arch of liberty which our fathers established. As men who believe these things, not as "mere glittering generalities," but as vital eternal truths, how shall we build up an Agricultural College?

A careful reading of Mr. Flint's recent report upon the agricultural schools of Europe, will satisfy any one that we shall in vain look abroad for a model. The curse of aristocracy is upon them all. They may be the best possible for their own positions, but for us they are useful mostly by way of warning rather than example.

Cheese Making by the Factory System.

[The following statistics are chiefly interesting to our Maine readers for the facts which they give of the very large amounts of cheese annually made at the cheese factories in the State of New York. They were furnished at a recent meeting of the cheese manufacturers convention at Rome, N. Y. Eps.]

at Rome, N. Y. EDS.]

Alfred Buck's Factory, Vernon, Oneida Co.—
Number of cows, 370, for six months; 145,695
pounds cheese made; 10 10-100 pounds milk
made I pound dry cheese; cheese sold for 13 cts.
per pound; the cost of boxes, bandage, salt, &c.,
404 cents for 100 pounds! price charged by cheese
maker (he furnishes his own help) for making
cheese, \$1 per 100 pounds—making whole cost cheese, \$1 per 100 pounds-making whole cost

Williams, Adams & Dewey's Factory, Hempton, Oneida Co.—Number of cows, 350; pounds of milk, 976,379; pounds of cured cheese, 95,959, sold for \$12,279.73; 10 pounds 2 ounces milk made 1 pound cheese; price of making cheese, at \$1 per 100 pounds, \$959.59; incidental ex-

penses, \$388.93; total, \$1,346,51.

Whitesboro' Factory, Oneida Co.—Number of cows, 650; eight months milking; number of pounds of milk was 2,122,855; number of pounds of cheese, 207,313; sold for 12 cents and 88-100 per pound. Thirty cords of wood used, costing \$90; 3 tons of coal, costing \$34. Expense of bandage, salt, boxes, &c., 45 cents per 100 pound; shrinkage of cheese 4 per cent.

Clark's Factory, Vernon, Oneida Co.—Number

of cows (not reported;) pounds of milk, 955,91g for four months; number of pounds of green cheese, 107,083; 10 pounds 2 oz. of milk for 1

pound of cured cheese; expense of boxes, &c., 40 cents per 100 pounds cheese.

Miller's Factory, Constableville, Lemis Co.—290 cows; 971,515 pounds milk; 100.089 pounds cured cheese. Net sales of cheese, \$11,011,64; 8 7-10 pounds of milk for 1 pound of cured cheese the second of shrinkers was 6 17,100 means the second of shrinkers was 6 17,100 means.

the amount of shrinkage was 6 17-100 per cwt.

Deerfield and Marcy Factory, Oneida Co.—700
cows; 1,949,215 pounds of milk; 193,335
pounds cheese; 10 82-100 pounds of milk, 1
pound of cheese; cheese sold for 14 611-1000 cts. per pound, delivered in Utica.

Lowville Factory, Lewis Co.-600 cows; 1,-

863,934 pounds milk; 172,162 pounds dry cheese; shrinkage, 8,754 pounds; cheese sold for 13 7-10 cents per pound; cost of bandage, boxes, &c., Georgetown Factory, Madison Co.—435 cows; 1,538,204 pounds of milk; 156,911 pounds of cheese; 94 pounds of milk for 1 pound of cheese;

shrinkage, 34 per cent; cheese sold for 124 cents

Economise Labor.

We commend the following chapter of seasonble hints to our readers. It is from the Massa-

chusetts Plowman :] At the present prices of farm help, it becomes our farmers to exercise their best ingenuity in contriving ways and means to economise labor. We do not propose to attempt the task of instruct-ing them how to do it, but only to suggest the importance of the matter, and offer a few hints

or their consideration.

In the first place let them endeavor to use only good tools, and to keep them in the best condition or use. This will save labor, as more work can

be done with good tools than with poor ones.

In deciding what crops to cultivate, give the preference, where possible, to those which require the feast manual labor. Every day's work you can save will be at least \$1.50 in your pocket.

Endeavor to have your cultivated crops this year on the lard which was can take crops this year. on the land which you can take care of with the least trouble. Avoid, if possible, hard land to work. Let such "go over" until the next year, or the year after. As far as you can, select fields

elling to and from your work.

In plowing sward land, use a good plow, and take pains to do the work well. Land well plowed, requires less care afterward. Make your oxes tep lively this spring, and compensate them for the extra vitality so spent, by giving them an extra taste of meal, or grain. Use your horse whenever and wherever his speed will save you

ime, as "time is money."

The horse can be used to great advantage in cultivating" among your corn and potatoes, and if you use your cultivator once or twice extra during the season, you can easily shorten the time required in hoeing. Planting your corn and potatoes so that you can run the cultivator be-tween the rows, and if you keep the ground well stirred, the hoe will have but little to do for the season. If the weeds are troublesome, pull them. If you have much corn to plant, get a hand corn planter—it costs but \$5, and will save you much

Let every neighborhood start early and get at least one mowing machine. They can perhaps save their entire cost in a single season. Let every large farmer get a horse pitch-fork. That,

also, will may for itself in a single year.

Make up your mind to work harder and make longer days this season than usually, and compensate in part by a more generous "feed" for yourself and your beasts. So arrange your work that a rainy day shall not throw you out of employ ment. First and last and always, keep up a con nual "thinking" and study how to make your abor count to the greatest advantage in the production of crops. Crops are what we want—this year more than ever before—therefore let each one of our farmer readers try to get the largest possible crops for the amount of labor bestowed.

Take of air-slacked lime, three parts; linseed oil, three parts; common cow dung, three parts; black pitch, two parts. Mix the first three ingredients thoroughly together with a spatula, and add the pitch after it has been fluidified and heated over a good fire. If the cement is too thick to be applied with a brush, it may be thinned to the requisite consistency by adding more pitch, or a sufficiency of linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, in equal portions. When large limbs are removed, a coating of this applied to the stumps, will prevent rot, and promote the healing of the wound. Decay in the trunks of apple and other trees, may be speedily and effectuations. and filling in the cavity with this cement, proper-ly thickened for the purpose with an additional quantity of the first four ingredients in their proper relative proportions.—Germantown Tele-

A correspondent writes us as follows : "I wish to set out some pear trees (dwarf) on a gravelly soil, (rather poor.) What is necessary to do, in order to have it suitable for the trees?"

Dwarf pear trees need a rich, deep soil, and if it is not so naturally, it should be made so artificially. If the trees are to be set here and there, singly, our inquiring friend can dig broad and deep holes, and mix in sufficient good loam, and well retted wanter to make it rich. deep holes, and mix in summer to make it rich. In and well rotted manure to make it rich. In and well rotted manure to make it rich. and well rotted manure to make it rich. In a year or two he can dig a trench around the outside of the ground dug over this spring, and enrich it in the same manner. In this way each tree will be sure to do well. If an orchard of pear trees is contemplated, the land should be thoroughly subsoiled, or trenched by hand, and enriched by a liberal application of manure or muck.—Plowman.

Our Killed and Wounded.

regiments and batteries engaged in the recent

MAINE. Frank Phillips, wounded; Jos Bax-

I, left leg.
17TH MAINE. Killed-Capt S S Richards, K; Lt

17 M MAINE. Killed—Capt S S Richards, K; Lt Benj Doe, K; Lt E G Parker, K; Lewis A Simpson, E; Wm Whiting, E.

Wounded—Sergt Harry Crosby, K; Geo O D Soule, E; Simon Jordan, E; James W Anthoine, E; Wm L Loud, E; Isaac Rounds, D; T K Warren, D; J H Cotton, K; Jas Brown, K; Thos Jackson, K; Wm U Lane, D; Hiram Decker; Col G W West, right thigh; Lt F A Savage, E, arm; Lt Wellington Hobbs, H, nose; Lt. T C Adams, I, head; Capt Jos P Hunt, F, slight; Jas Anguste; John Dougherty, B; John S Burpham; Dayis

Andrew O'Neil, B; Chas V Chase. B; Jas G Braum, G; Corp Cyrus Durgin, B; AD Alexander, K; B Francis Philoss; C C Durgin, B, right side; Lieut Hiram Moore, I, head; Timothy Pressingham, I, foot; Lieut Mattson; C Sanborn, D, foot; Corp Chas Davis, F, shoulder; Sergt Thomas, I, missing; Wm Fifield, I, missing; Oscar Thomas, I, missing; Erastus Curtis, I,

nissing.
4th Maine Battery. Orville Hunt, [or Blunt]

The 31st Maine, Col. Hight, are with Gen.

Barnside, and took part in the recent battles in

The companies of the 31st and 32d, which left

this city on Wednesday last, arrived in Washing-

ton on Saturday morning, and were probably

value. No longer the knife is needed to exter-

pate cancer—the syrup cures the worst cases.

Cankers, humors of all kinds, dyspepsia, and all

diseases owing to bad blood, are infallibly cured

will always patronize the Gold Medal Soap.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A 10V PORPURE The live

ing breath of the loveliest flower that blossoms in the garland of nature and wafts its sweet perfume

gives to them that reseate cast so much coveted : most delicious, convenient, efficacious and belieficial preparation for the toilet ever given to the

sent immediately to the front.

in their practice .- Advertisement.

Augusta, Thursday, May 12, 1864.

series of sanguinary combats in Virginia. We Terms of the Maine Farmer. presume it comprises but a small portion of the \$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid with These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer wil ly large, and we fear when full returns are obe credited in accordance with our new mailing method tained from official sources the record will prove The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.

Mr. V. Darling, will visit subscribers in Oxford County during the months of April and May.

The War News of the Week.

We devote a large portion of our space this week to the details of Gen. Grant's successful operations against Lee, and Gen. Butler's movement upon Richmond by way of the James river The week has witnessed a series of battles in which the army of the Potomac has been engaged, unexampled in the history of the war for the desperate obstinacy with which they have been contested on both sides, and the terrible sacrifice of life which has attended their progress. Thus far the enemy has been steadily driven back, from one strong position after another, and the frequent and frantic efforts of Lee to break through our lines, or out-flank us, has been constantly foiled by the ready sagacity of Gen. Grant and the indomitable bravery of our soldiers. Notwithstanding the repeated and terrible blows inflicted upon the enemy-his large losses in battle -estimated at 40,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners—the rebel commander still presents an undaunted front, and will probably continue the contest as long as he can inspire his army with ter, D.

SEVENTH MAINE. Wounded.—Col Edwin C Mason, Maj James P. Jones, A Greene, F, ankle; J M Hutchinsen, B, ankle; A Winslow, stomach; T Melody, leg; J Greene, K, hip; Charles E Plummer, hip; J Wells, foot; J Graham, F, lung; George Bickford, abdomen; J Hannaford, hip; J Lee, A, abdomen; J Smith, thigh; Peter Frazier, elbow; T G Thompson; E C Washburn, F, elbow; C Rolf, arm; C Hodsden, hip; J Bushnell, thigh; Eph Drew, hip; Humphrey E Webster; John Woods, F, both thighs; J E Allen, F, left leg; Royal S Hatch, H, thigh; Chas A Chude, F, leg, slight; Jos W Sargent, H, breast, slight; Morris Coffin, F, finger; H P Tentfellas F, slight; Jas Groswin; S Dennis; P E Stephens, K; Geo Jenny, H; Lt Eli H Webber, B, leg; Capt Albert A Nickerson, E, leg; J C Chandler, I, arm; J W Pomeroy, I, thigh; M King, Jr. both legs; L L Thurston, D; A C Pettengill, leg; G T Hodsdon, K, abdomen; A N Stevens, F, thigh; A Crockett, E, thigh; W H Atherton, A, thigh; H O King, thigh; J Malino, B, thigh; T H Wilcox, B, foot; T H Goodwin, leg; H D Cowan, thigh; C H Waterhouse, F, ankle; O Robinson, thigh; J Boyle, abdomen; J Durant, elbow; T M Brooks, leg; Chas Jager, arm; Geo Brown, K, abdomen; H D Howen, thigh; W H Pitcher; Josiah Smyth; G F Thompson.

Eight Maine. Chas V Chase, killed; Wm T Livermore, right arm; W H Doren, B, right leg.

NINTH MAINE. Chas V Chase, killed; Wm T Livermore, right arm; W H Doren, B, right leg.

NINTH MAINE. Wm R Sawyer, D; Amos James, G. SIXTEENTH MAINE. Chas V Chase, killed; Wm T Livermore, right arm; W H Doren, B, right leg.

NINTH MAINE. Wm R Sawyer, D; Amos James, G. SIXTEENTH MAINE. Killed —Jas Davis, C. Wounded, —Almend Parsons, D; Nicholas McKinney, D; Ira Page; John R Graham, H; Jas B Marks, K; G B Jora, F, Jos P Henderson, F; David Collgan, K; Levi M Moore, G; Corp Gray Williams; John F Maloolm, r, D. SEVENTH MAINE. Wounded .- Col Edwin C Mason his own desperate and untiring energy, and obtain the necessary supplies of food and ammunition. The latter has evidently become a pretty serious consideration with him however. The destruction by Gen. Sheridan, of the railroad communications in Lee's rear, with the vast amount of supplies accumulated for the immediate use of his army, estimated at 1,500,000 ration, or nearly a month's stock of provisions, will prove of incalculable damage to him and advantage to us. We have information also that the Lynch-

burg railroad, Lee's only remaining means of commnnication South, has been destroyed by Gen. Averill. The latest estimate of the losses of our army place the whole number of killed, wounded and prisoners at 28,000 -a fearful record, but not sufficient, seriously to impair the means at Gen. Grants command for the prosecution of the campaign to its final and successful issue. The reinforcements which have recently joined him, more than make good his losses, while Lee must be entirely without the means of reinforcements. Gen. Butler's operations have been pushed for ward with uninterrupted success. His forces at

the latest accounts were engaged in the reduction of Fort Darling, the most formidable obstacle to the taking of Richmond. This accomplished. permitting the ironclads to ascend the river, and the occupation of the rebel capitol will follow as a matter of course. We have also cheering intelligence of the pro

gress of Gen. Sherman in Georgia. By a skilful demonstration in Johnston's rear, he has compelled the rebel evacuation of Dalton and a retreat towards Atlanta, where it is expected the final rebel stand will be made and the last great battle in the Southwest will be fought.

THE WILLIAMS FRATERNITY. This is the title of a new association recently formed under the auspices of the young men of this city for the establishment of a public library and reading room, and arranging for an annual course of lectures. Such an institution is greatly needed. and we have no doubt will receive the generous support of our citizens. A handsome subscrip tion has already been obtained for the purchase of books, and the association is organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Hon. Samuel Cony.

Presidents—Hon. Samuel Titcomb, Sylvanus
Caldwell, Jr., Chas. F. Potter.

Recording Secretary—Edward Stanwood.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles H. True.

Treasurer—Henry S. Osgood.

Executive Committee—Wm. Gaslin, Jr., Gardiner C.

Brinkerhoff, E. R. Emerson.

Committee on Periodicals and Newspapers—Joseph Moman, Daniel T. Pike, Edward Stanwood, M. C. Bu

gess, Jas. B. Bell, M. D.

Committee on Lectures—Jos. M. Meserve, Charles H.
True, Thos. Lambard, George W. Dorr, H. W. True.

Committee on Donations and Subscriptions—H. S. Osgood, Chas. H. True, I. A. Stanwood.

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED. The friends of on wounded soldiers will be glad to know that the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are actively prosecuting their benevolent work and affording timely relief by their agents in the field and hos-pitals. A note from the General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission received by the Secretary of the Boston Executive Committee, says: "The supply steamer Mary Ripley left Baltimore on the 10th inst., with sixty Relief agent and seventy-five tons of hospital supplies for Belle Plain. Left again to-day (Thursday) with second load of stores and agents. We have one boat, as you know, with Gen. Buttler's expedition, and another loading at Baltimore Peninsula. There are one hundred and twenty Relief agents, or thereabout, on our reserve

surgeons left Maine for Washington last week, having patriotically volunteered their services to attend upon the wounded in the hospitals of Washington and Fredericksburg. Drs. Hill of this city and Boutelle of Waterville are among the number. Dr. Brickett the Post Surgeon left on Wednesday last for the purpose of making arrangements to bring on all the wounded soldiers who are able to be removed, to the General Hos pital in this city for surgical treatment.

Washington to look after the wounded men of the several Maine regiments engaged in the recent battles in Virginia. He will give his personal attention to the matter in co-operation with the members of Congress from Maine, and everything possible will be done for the relief and comby its use. Even professional men recommend it

Mr. Chas. F. Hunt has opened a choice stock of Hats and Caps and other articles, usually found in similar establishments, at the new building, corner of Water and Bridge streets. The store is admirably located for business and and most elaborately and attractively fitted up for the display of his goods. Our triend Hunt will be happy to see all his fridnds and favor all who call upon him with good bargains.

Lawrence Doyle, the murderer of the Libby the garland of nature and watte its sweet periume on every breeze, has its exact counterpart in the breaths of all who use that unequalled and justly popular Dentifrice, Fragrant Sozodont. It puri-fies and sweetens the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the Teeth, hardens the Gums, and shild, after a protracted trial of two weeks, was convicted of the crime on Tuesday last and sentenced by Judge Walton to imprisonment for one year, and at the expiration of that time to be hanged at the discretion of the Governor. The

jury returned their verdict in forty minutes after the case was closed. the 19th Maine, severely wounded in the engage ment in the Wilderness on Friday the 6th inst.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per has since died of wound. His leg was amputatengagement in Virginia, was one of the wealthi-est men in New York. He was generous, high minded and patriotic, and his loss will be deeply ed, but he sank under the operation. He was a

Latest Telegraphic News. We have carefully compiled from the various sources of information within our reach, the fol-FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. lowing list of casualties reported in the Maine ANOTHER GALLANT ACHIEVEMENT BY

Heavy Reinforcements for Gen. Grant actual number who have fallen in battle, or have HE IS PREPARING FOR A GREAT BATTLE. been wounded or made prisoners. The losses re- SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT BY AVERILL. ported in some of the regiments are unprecedent- SHERMAN STILL FOLLOWING JOHNSTON.

HEAVY BATTLE AT RESACA.

tained from official sources the record will prove
to be the saddest and darkest which the war has
yet presented, causing mourning and anguish to
thousands of homes which have not heretofore
been visited by the desolations of war. We hope
in our next to be able to make up full and reliable lists.

Third Maine. Killed.—Lt Col Edwin Burt; Capt
Geo W Harvey, Co A; Capt Geo O Getchell, E, leg shot
off—probably dead; Serg Henry C Thomas, K.

Wounded — Maj Wm C Morgao, arm; Capt H P Worcester, Co F, severely; Henry Pollard, K; Wm H Weston, F; Patrick Russell, B; Chas B Brick; Daniel G
Brasier; Jas Corcoran, F; M Williams; Lewis Lefant,
B, knee; E T Getchell, C, arm lost; Chas Eastman, C,
hip, dangerous; M Sauvage, C, neck; Cyrus dilpatrick,
C, prisoner; Serg Andrew P Batchelder, prisoner; Jacob N McKay, H; Lt D W Emery; Lt W H Briggs;
Lt J W Dodge, I, shoulder; Lt Henry H Shaw; Corp

Brasier; Jas Corooran, F; M Williams; Lewis Lefant, B, knee; E T Getchell, C, arm lost; Chas Eastman, C, hip, dangorous; M Sauvage, C, neck; Cyrus Gilpatrick, C, prisoner; Serg Andrew P Batchelder, prisoner; Jacob N McKay, H; Lt D W Emery; Lt W H Briggs; Lt J W Dodge, I, shoulder; Lt Henry H Shaw; Corp C M Beceller, I; B B Avery, I.

Forarh Maine. Killed — Maj Bob't H Gray, Stockton; Capt Edwin Libby, Co D, Rockland; Capt A B Wooster, K, Belfast; Lt Joe R Conant, C.

Wounded. — Lt Goo L Crockett, Co G, Wiscasset, severely; Serg Francis O J S Hill, F, Newburg; Corp Jas Garrett, D; Corp E G Decker; Corp J F Stoue, F, Distmont; Corp H A Colagin, F, Washington; Serg Warren Austin, C; private E W Jackson, F, Washington; H B Perkins, E; Vernon E Winslow; Almond Shepherd, D; Emory A McAllister, D; Wm W Esler, G; Addison Cunningham, G; Geo Peaseley B; Levi G Perrison Young, H; Lafayette Richards, D; Simon P Taylor, D; Elisha Manning, K; Patrick Berry, F; Jas B Walker, A; Wm Fountain, D; J Bryant; W H Clark, B; J Watson, D; John Cochran, A; Jas Smiley; G O Danforth; E Simpson; Wm Ellman; E M Hatch, H, arm amputated; Wm H Ames, K, breast and arm; Chas D Poor, I; John Allen, B; Dana Y Dow, B; Aruma Williis, B; James S Marks, K; Nathan Patterson, F; Chas Buck, B; Dan'l G Brasier, B; Geo Shelden, C; Geo L Ames; Eben E Colby; Elisha Whitmer; N C Matthews, C; Nathan B Harlow, C; Corp Edw'd Hall, D; Samuel F Meservey, D; Benj Gray, D; Serg Sears Nickerson, K.

Sixih Maine. Frank Phillips, wounded; Jos Bax-Nickerson, K.

Sixih Maine. Frank Phillips, wounded; Jos Bax-Nickerson, K.

The operations of Gen. Sherman yesterday, and two days' hard fighting, forced Johnston to evacuate Resac at midnight last night. Gen. Sherman's forces are vigorous pursuit.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. Butler to-day. At the latest reports he was still operating against Fort Darling.

(Signed) Washington, 16. A despatch received by Gen. Hal-leck from Gen. Sherman says that he had a fight yester-day at Resaca, in which we were successful. No details

but as near as he can judge, our loss was about 3000 killed, wounded and mosting.

New York, 16. The Evening Post's Washington disatch of to-day says:
The news from the Army of the Potomac this more

ing is encouraging.

All of the wounded in the recent battles will be sent north, and the hospitals here will be left for future use. The latest advices from the front this morning show that Lee holds his position south of Spottsylvania Court

Iouse. Gen. Grant is evidently breparing for another grea attle.
There is a very confident feeling at the War Depart

ment this morning.

New YORK, May 16. The Times says the bridge over New River, on the Tennessee & Virginia railroad, reported by the rebols as having been destroyed by Averill, is a very long and important one, 34 miles west

Pago; John R Graham, H; Jas B Marks, K; G B Jordan, F; Jos P Henderson, F; David Coligan, K; Levidan, F; Jos P Henderson, F; David Coligan, K; Levidan, F; Jos P Henderson, F; David Coligan, K; Levidan, F; Jos P Henderson, C; Oroson Abbott, K; H M Evans, F; Capt S F Decker; C A Rowe, F; Roderick Powers, I; Nelson A Powell, B; Augustus Hinds, K; Chas Reynolds, F; Benj F Gould, A; Crocker Sylvester, G; Granville B Jordan, F; Capt J O Lord, K. Nineteenth Maine. Killed.—Capt Chas Larrabo, K. Wounded.—Col Selden Connor, leg. badly; Capt E M Whitehouse, G, arm; Lt E C Pierce, D, hand; Lt Emery, slight; Corp Tufts, D; Serg Nelson; M W Nichols; N Mayo, severely; Wm B Sawyer, D, arm; A M Sawyer, K. slight; Freeman York; Wm F Baker; John D Lancaster, A; E H Smith; G A Osborne, C; J H Pierce; G G Downes, C; Wm O'Grady, G; A M Lownes; E Serance; Serg Geo A Barton, G, badly; Philip P Getchel, F, slight; Wm F Baker, A; Thos B Blaisdell, C; Chas Landers; Geo White; W O Higgins; Augustus Campbell; Capt D E Parsons, B; Serg Isaac Webber, K; Charles F Jewell, B; William R Bradstreet, B; H A Bullen; Lieut. W Emery, C, left shoulder; Oscar F Mayo, C; Corp A Bennett, C, arm; Corp J H

B; H A Bullen; Lieut. W Emery, C, left shoulder; Oscar F Mayo, C; Corp A Bennett, C, arm; Corp J H Shaw, E, left groin; Serg J E Brown, F; Roscoe Johnson, F; A G Goodwin, F, hand; Morrill Rose, F, groin; A G Rand, G, left thigh; Corp G F Hopkins; Serg C E Randall, G, stomach; Corp W F Willis, K; J W Hicks, K, left thigh; Gardiner McAllister, K; F M V Myrick, Johnston's rear and destroyed the railroad.

Letter from Washington --- The Great WASBINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1864.

DEAR FARMER:-No earthly foresight is infallible but the events of the few days past certainly give us reason to hope that the result of the great conflict is Virginia will be glorious indeed.

C Adams, I, head; Capt Jos P Hunt, F, slight; Jas Auguste; John Dougherty, B: John S Burnham; Davis Eabes; J H Remick, K; L G Washburn, F; George Soule; F D Rand, H; John C Burnham, K; Moses McPheters, G; David Estes, B; John Auguste, F; Cyrus H Hill, G; E B Hanscomb, G; Nathan M Wood, K; Charles H Greeley, E; Corp Chas G Holyoke, E; John Otis, H; Wm, S Hanscom, H.
TWENTIETH MAINE. Killed. Lieut Fred W Lane, B; W G Morrill, A; Lieut John M Sherwood, I; Newall Burrell; Alongo P Powers; D B Gifford; Sergt John D Leach, E. True, the cost of life has been terrible, but we know beforehand that it was the price which must be paid for success, and surely the loss has so far been no greater than what we had full reason to expect. Generals and privates have met the sad chances of war. Sedgwickloss apparently irreparable. Hays, and Stevenson Burrell; Alonzo P Powers; D B Gifford; Sergt John D Leach, I.

Wounded. Simeon Orff, E; Jacob C Sidelinger, E; Themas Gerrish, H; Wm Bradford, I; Corp Jos Wiston, H; Levi Cadwort, E; Sergt W H Owen, A; Corp T McClary, B; Reuben Warton, E; Leonard Marsh, E; Ezra B Martin, B; John F Clifford, B; Chas Moore, G; B Fribes, H; Wm H Berry, H; Corp Thos F Hodgdon, B; Morrill G Curtis, D; Michael Bryne, D; Wm S Sanborn, B; Capt W G Morrill, B; Edward Cassidy; Edward Goff, H; Preble C Henry, G; Corp C W Lane, K; Addison M Ames, D; Jacob McLain, D; Corp Geo C Benner, E; Sergt Wm H H Hausey, E; Corp Benj T King; T S Delano, C; Sergt Randall, D; B Morton, D; Andrew O'Neil, B; Chas V Chase, B; Jas G Braum, G; Corp Cyrus Durgin, B; A D Alexander, K; B Francis this city with sound of martial music, to be consigned to the earth of their porthern homes. Day by day and hour by hour, we search the fast sweiling lists o friend or relative be there. But we knew beforehar that the price was to be paid, and so with hearts lifted with hope, yet tempered with sadness, we still watch and wait.

every inch while possibility remains to him. Grant, no less stubborn and determined, presses upon him. "I propose (he says in his despatch to the Secretary of War, at the close of the sixth day's battle) to fight out on this line if it takes all summer."

AFTERNOON. Fresh news of success pours in. Ha cock has made a strike indeed! 4000 prisoners and 25 guns, in addition to our previous gains. Meanwhile Grant is drawing to himself, or to Butler, every soldie wounded.
6th Maine Battery. Alexander Foster.
1st Maine Cavalry. M C Cyphers, H, thigh; Kelsey Gilglitton, chest; Hiram H Howe, arm; Corp John F Lord, F, eye; J P Styles, thigh. available for reinforcements; and day after day since the conflict begun, regiments have been pushing through the city for the field of battle. Now a New Jersey battery from one of our forts, alive with enthusiasm. Anon, a New York regiment of dismounted rifles pauses as a Vermont regiment of heavy artillery men, 1600 which the 9th corps were engaged. Very few casualties in this regiment are reported. Capt. Albert H. Packard, Co. I. of this city, is reported. Albert H. Packard, Co. I, of this city, is report-thinned and worn with this terrible seven days fighting. ed wounded in head. Information has since been Still we listen for the newsboys' extras, and calculate received of his death at Columbian Hospital, the delay which may be caused by last night's flooding Washington. His remains will be brought home rain. Oh that Virginia mud and the miring artillery!

WANTS OF THE WOUNDED. I close with one brief paragraph. Let it not pass unheeded. Cash contribu-tions, large or small, for immediate use of Maine wounded, should be forwarded by letter to "Hon. Horatio King, Treasurer of Maine Soldier's Relief Association towards the immediate and complete furnishing of pure A REAL BOON AND BLESSING is D. Howard's liquors, acid jellies, &c., for our soldiers in hospital. It great humor remedy. The Cancer and Canker should be sufficient to add that this brief statement is by Surup, to which increased experience gives added suggestion of our State Agent in this city. True, large hospital supplies are on hand in this city, and large efforts are being made here, but, nevertheless, aid

Maine, was severely wounded in the engagement at Cane river, on the retreat of Gen. Banks' forces to Alexandria, and was obliged to suffer curiosity as a dissipated Hebrew; but not so great a one after all as to find the woman who did not prefer the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal! Soap to any other the world can produce. Wife says it makes old clothes look as well as new, and a cross man the pleasantest and most lovely creature on the globe. Try it, and, our word for it, you will always patronize the Gold Medal Soap. dent as Brigadier General, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The following is a list of casualties reported the 30th Maine at the battle of Cane River : the 30th Maine at the battle of Cane River:

Wm Wilkinson, foot; F Martin, neck; Sergt Chas O Holt, thigh; W W Garland, leg; Edwin Flower, shoulder; A B Ridland, leg; Orin Emerson, leg; Christopher A Baden, arm and hand; Wm E Dresser, knee; John C Cowan, leg; Chas Gilman, leg; Eacoh Wood, ankle; Nelson B Lindsey, hand; Sergt Peter J Farrell, hand; Albert F Howard, arm; A H Sinclare, side; W D Swarts, shoulder; Melvin Melrose, side and wrist; T C Geodwin, thigh; T C G Givon, hand; George L Stevens, leg; Page F Francis, leg; Sergt G E Stone, side; Jeremiah Brown, right arm; Abner Knapp, shoulder; Samuel Walker, foot; Sergt Francis Bateman, left thigh; Wm M Means, contusion; C A Morton, arm; S E Meekin, head.

The Record of the War.

The Great Campaign on Richmond---Desper-ate and Pretracted Fighting---Lee alowly Yielding Ground---The Fighting on Satur-

IN FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, May 9th Gen. Grant's army left the Wilderness Gen. Grant's army left the Wilderness night before last. Lee began to retreat on Saturday morning, leaving only a small force to keep up appearances. Longstreet, by a rapid march, reached Spottsylvania yesterday and is in position to give battle—not to defeat, but to gain time by retarding Grant till a more formidable position can be secured on the South Anna river.

can be secured on the South Anna river.

Gen. Gregg had a cavalry fight day before yesterday with Fitz Hugh Lee, at Todd's Tavern, four miles from Spotsylvania.. There was heavy loss on both sides, but Lee was obliged to yield

the position.

The 5th Corps was engaged last night with Longstreet at Spottsylvania, and carried his advance rifle pits. The loss was considerable. Skirmishing continued this morning. The weather is intensely hot.

Eighteen hundred prisoners were captured and sent North to-day. New York, May 11. The Herald has the folwing dispatches from the seat of war:
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, PINEY BRANCH CHURCH, May 8.

We left our last headquarters at Wildernes Run last night at dark, and came to our presen osition, reaching here at 9 A. M.
Gens. Grant and Meade came by way of old Brook road and Todd's tavern, a distance of some

The Brook road makes off from Fredericksburg and the Orange plank road about a mile east of the intersection of the Culpepper and Fredericks-burg and the Fredericksburg and Orange plank roads, running in a southeasterly direction to the old Fredericksburg and Orange Court House turn-pike, and ading directly to Spottsylvania Court

The fighting yesterday was but light, except that between the cavalry under Sheridan, and the enemy's under Stuart, on our extreme left, in the cicinity of Todd's Tavern, six miles north of Spotsylvania Court House. Portions of the 2d, 5th and 6th corps were engaged at intervals with small bodies of the enemy, and these encounters generally terminated in success on our part.

The 2d corps at dark took up its line of march by way of Brook road, followed by Warren's 5th corps on the same route. Sedgwick and Burnside took the old Chancellorsville road and came forward, arriving on the field near Spottsylvania, at noon today.

at noon to-day.

Warren proceeded to a point about two miles from Spottsylvania Court House, where he came up with the cavalry who were engaging the enemy. He immediately set to work, and a terrific contest is now going on, but an escort is already in their saddle bound for Washington, and I must close without giving the result of the contest. We have no fears, for we have whipped the foe

egularly so far, and expect to be able to continu

the chapter of victories.

This is the 4th day of uninterrupted fighting, and our troops are feeling the effect of their labor severely. All agree that to-day will tell the story. I send you a further list of casualties reported up to last night: Gens. Shaler and Seymour are prisoners. Gens Bax r, Getty and Robinson are prisoners. Gens Bax*:r, Getty and Robinson are wounded. Gens. Hayes and Wadsworth are kill-ed. We lost nine colonels killed and twenty-two

The Tribune's postscript of this morning con-

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, May 9—6 P. M.
On Saturday, May 7, the enemy had then urned our right flank and the impracticability of

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, could not thus far be less than 15,000, and we had only gained a slight advantage on the enemy's right. But the enemy, though successful on our right flank, was unable to profit by the advantage gained.

Soon, from along our lines, there came reports that the enemy were retreating, and it was soon.

Tived this morning at Harrison's Landing. On the way they had a skirmish with the robels and lost about six men.

The same letter has an account of a battle between Gen. Brooks' command and the rebels for the possession of the railroad between Petersburg and Richmand. The railroad was gained and lost by us two or three times. One on account of the way they had a skirmish with the robels and lost about six men.

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The same letter has an account of a battle between Gen. Brooks' command and the rebels for the possession of the railroad between Petersburg and Richmand. The railroad was gained and lost by us two or three times.

Soon, from along our lines, there came reports that the enemy were retreating, and it was soon quite evident that only a small force was before us, and that the rebels were making the most diligent improvement of their time in getting safely back to such a position as would give them the start in a race toward Richmond. Indeed, it was to be feared that the enemy had already moved so far on the route as put us second in the race.

On Saturday the cavalry corps under the command of Gen. Sheridan, was sent on the road his troops rapidly into a strong position on the stroops.

On Saturday the cavalry corps under the command of Gen. Sheridan, was sent on the road which leads through Spottsylvania Court House to Granger's Station and Hanover Court House. We had now possession of the road to within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania Court House. Preparations were accordingly made for moving the whole army on the enemy's flank toward Richmond, hoping that by prolonged and foreed marches and by pushing our troops vigorously into action, we might be able, having the advantage of interior lines, either to reach Richmond before the enemy, or if we should be unable to turn his flanks and the enemy should succeed in presenting himself in force upon our front, that we might gain so complete a victory over him as

en with the 5th corps to pass.

The 6th corps left their entrenchments quietly The 6th corps left their entrenchments quietly at 10 o'clock, and the two corps followed, keeping up the rear and cavalry protected their flank.

Thus before midnight the entire line of our earth works were vacant and the army was again upon its march. Gen. Grant, with his staff and escort, moved their headquarters at 8 o'clock. The party reached Todd's Taveru soon after midnight, where headquarters were established.

In the afternoon Hancock crossed the Creek Branch of the Po river, turned the flank of Longstreet, and pushed him toward the town, and held his ground (Longstreet's).

Yesterday (Tuesday) skirmishing commenced at sunrise and continued through the forenoon along the whole line with increasing intensity. The pickets on both sides gradually approached headquarters were established.

reached Todd's Taveru soon after midnight, where headquarters were established,
Gen. Warren's corps passed on through Todd's Tavern on Saturday night toward the front, and ar sunrise were within 24 miles of Spottsylvania Court House and were immediately put in action to relieve the cavalry. The enemy were also just to the pickets. He issued orders for a general attack at five o'clock, but the rebels grew uneasy—

to occupy the position which our men had aban-dnoed.

to Warren's aid.

At 3.30 the rebels made a terrific charge against

dnoed.

The 5th corps suffered in the previous fight so severely that there was not a single division of it in perfect fighting trim; but Gen. Augur, commanding the regulars, filed in from the right, and the position was held at last. We had now nearly advanced to where two roads form a junction within three and a half miles of Spottsylvania Court House. The crest at the junction of these roads once attained, an important advantage would have been achieved. This was not quite accomplished.

At 3.30 the rebels made a terrific charge against our right center. The hurrah was the war whoop of the Indians, but it did not intimidate the brave men of the 2d and 5th corps.

I never heard a heavier fire than that which burst from Barney's, Cutter's, Gibbon's and Barlow's divisions. The rebel columns pelted away, and, after one of the most desperate fights of all time, were forced back under the tremendous fire and unflinching bravery of the divisions were engaged, but not to such an extent as these. ite accomplished. Another desperate effort must be made before

quite accomplished.

Another desperate effort must be made before Spottsylvania Court House would be in our possession. That point once reached, and open country and fair battle-field line is before us, and we already begin to realize to some extent the advantage of getting out of the Wilderness.

Nothing transpired during the day with the exception of an artillery duel. About noon the batteries were planted, ours in the edge of piece of woods, and theirs on an opposite hill.

The discharge of shell for some time was quite brisk and severe. As evening approached Gen. Grant started to the front to take a glance at the position and to inspect our troops for the grand onset which was soon to be made. Before the General arrived at our left flank the rattle of grand oneet which was soon to be made. Before the General arrived at our left flank the rattle of musketry from the advance skirmishers and the straggling back of wounded men indicated that the moment had almost arrived.

Troops from the 5th and 6th corps, in several heavy lines, were concentrated in front of the position to which the rebels had fallen back after the enzagement in the early part of the day.

position to which the rebels had fallen back after the engagement in the early part of the day.

Gen. Wright's division took the lead. At 64 o'clock a shout was raised and the attack commenced as our troops moved out of the woods, through a narrow, open space and up a tangled thicket, which was held and fortified by the enemy.

Beafening musketry and a dense volume of the strength of the desired to be turned over. "Which way?" the Chaplain asked. "Turn my face toward the enemy." were his last words.

Up to ten o'clock to-day there was constant that he was going to attent to be turned over. "Which way?"

7 o'clock the heat of the firing began to cease. Hitherto the ear could scarcely distinguish any fluctuations in the sounds which came through those gloomy pines; but now the enemy com-menced to give way, and the shouts of our men receding as the enemy were pushed along, show-ed that the issue of the attack was favorable and

We had beaten the enemy, who had withdraws from the position which they had so strongly contested; but the darkness was now so great that we could not safely press them further, and Spottsylvania Court House still remained in the hands of the rebels.

Monday furence were sport quietly in court

Monday forenoon was spent quietly in camp both for the much needed rest of the soldiers and for replemishing the army with rations. Our present and necessary delay will, perhaps, give the enemy an opportunity to place himself di-rectly in our front upon the south bank of the North Anna river, possibly at Spottsylvania North Anna river, possibly at Spottsylvania Court House unless they prefer to annoy and harrass us simply until they have placed them selves within the fortifications of Richmond. On Monday afternoon Gen. Hancock with the 2d corps had pushed his line across the Po river and the enemy were driven back before him.

Spottsylvania is probably in our possession.

All the work thus far has been done with musketry through tangled underbrush. Go and open country is now before him. Our losses are severe, but we are not

least disabled. The contest has been thus far favorable and promises to continue to crown us with success. Death of Gen. Sedgwick of the 6th Corp. and other Distinguished Officers. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 10.

Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding the 6th

corps, was killed yesterday morning while stand-ing with Col. McMahon and Col. Wither of his staff, inside of an outer line of works, two miles from Spottsylvania Court House.

He was killed by a sharpshooter; the bullet entering his head about an inch below the left eye and passed out just back of the right ear. He died instantly. His death has east a gloom over the entire army. No General in the service

was more respected and beloved.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris, commanding Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris, commanding 1st brigade, 2d division, 6th corry, was wounded yes-terday, but not dangerously, by a minnie shot through the thigh. The bodies of Gens. Sedgewick and Hays are being taken to Washingto

to-day. days fighting are in killed, Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth and Brig. Gen. Alex. Hays. Wounded, Brig. Gens. G. W. Get-Alex. Hays. Wounded, Brig. Gens. G. W. Get-ty, W. H. Morris, Gens. Shaler and Seymour. risoners, Gens. Shaler and Seymour.
In the Field, May 10—7 A. M Last night

about eleven o'clock, the rebels in front of Gen. Warren's corps, made an as .ult on a line of rifle pits hastily constructed.

Our men gave them a volley and fell back fo the purpose of drawing them on to a second line. The ruse was successful, and as the rebels advanced they were received by a destructive fire, which

drove them back in disorder.

drove them back in disorder.
Finding our men still retiring, they followed them up and charged on our third line. Here the whole line gave them such a raking fire as almost to demolish them, and springing after them, charged, and drove them back in confusion. The retel loss was very heavy, while our limits of price are loss was very heavy, while our limits of price are loss. own was light. We took a number of prisoners.
Washington, May 11. It is reported that last

night Grant's headquarters were two miles in advance of Spottsylvania Court House. A general advance was ordered for 5 P. M. Tuesday, and the firing from that hour to suntains the following sketch of the series of battles which succeeded that in the Wildernees on Sat-ed that Gen. Grant had captured a large amount of rebel commissary stores.

A Terrible Battle on Tuesday--The Enemy again Forced Back--4000 Prisoners Cam-

Washington, May 11, P. M. One of the greata further engagement against the enemy in the position was easily perceived. Our right was turned and Germania Ford was potentially in the hands of the enemy. Our line was now bent into an angle and facing both south and west. The our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing.

Ould not thus far be loss than 15,000, and we on three great battles.

On Saturday morning Lee retired from the

we might gain so complete a victory over him as It was Gettysburg reversed—Lee having the in to render the capture of Richmond a comparance or half circle.

to render the capture of Richmond a comparatively easy task.

At sunset of Saturday night the infantry commenced a move on the road to Richmond to anticipate the enemy at Spottsylvania Court House to turn his right flank before the proximate object of the march. The 9th army corps was the first upon the route, but soon halted to allow Gen. Warren with the 5th corps to pass.

In the afternoon Hancock crossed the Creek

in time for a similar movement, and Stuart's cav-took the matter into their own hands, and moved alry also simultaneously relieved by Longstreet's in heavy columns against Hancock's left and corps of infantry,

Warren's right. The 1st Division, 2d corps, ary also simultaneously reneved by Longsteet's orps of infantry,
The 5th corps, tired with a long night march,
The 5th corps, tired with a long night march,
It is sufficient to the north side of the Creek to a strong position. The rebels were son's division leading the charge. The rebels elated and attempted to cross the Creek, but were yielded before them, and we pushed them on for

three miles.

The last engagement of this morning's fight was very sovere. Our losses were great. Gen. Robinson was severely wounded, but we charged them so far and so impetuously that our men were outflanked on the left, and had to fall back a short distance to form their lines anew. Our artillery was brought into position and the wild general uproar at last began. At one o'clock the rebel infantry surged against Hancock, and then against Warren, but were immediately rolled back. Gib-on, commanding the 2d division of the 2d corps was brought into action, and therebels were unable to occurry the position which our men had aban-to Warren, and

but not to such an extent as these.

Attention is called to the great sale of thorough-bred Jersey and Durham stock, advertised by Mr. John Giles of South Woodstock, Vt.

Thicket, which was need and forthed by the chemy.

Deafening musketry and a dense volume of skirmishing, indicating that he was going to attack. Gen. Grant was ready. The troops are in the enemy, for half an hour. At a quarter after excellent spirits. They have fought six days and

ecutive officer.

Rebel prisoners report that they have been on half rations, and that rebel officers told them their of the Bat"le on Wednesday. next rations must come from Grant's stores.

None had been issued except to prisoners up to 10 o'clock this morning. On the contrary, thirty of Lee's wagons fell into our hands last night. We have about four thousand prisoners.

To sum up: the rebels tried to stop Grant at the Wilderness, but, after fighting two battles, retreated. Lee has tried to stop Grant at Spottsylvania, and has had both flanks folded back—

sylvania, and has had both flanks folded back—
his outer line of rifle pits carried—and has been
repulsed in all his attacks.

New York, May 12. The Times' dispatch
says our loss in Monday's fight was over 2000
killed and wounded. It was fought only by Gen.
Hancock, who, in his effort to capture Spottsylthancock, who is the repeated by the rebels there on their race.

An order was given for another advance yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and when our informant left, our centre and right were heavily
engaged with the rebels.

The property of the capture Spottsylthancock, who is the capture Spottsylthancock than the capture Spottsylthan the capture Spottsylthan the capture Spottsylthan the capture Spottsylthan the capture Spo Hancock, who, in his effort to capture Spottsylvania Court House accomplished the crossing of the river Po, under cover of a tremendous artille-

Tuesday morning Gen. Sheridan's cannon were end. heard way to the southward.

Gen. Grant presents no signs of uneasiness.

Lee's men give unmistakable evidence of despondency. They no longer cheer when they fight, but charge or retreat in dogged silence. Lee's loss begin to tell on him. He flinches from di-

In an order to his (Las's) army, Monday, found on a prisoner, he notified them that his commu-nication with Richmond is broken, and no rations can be drawn from there. He advises efforts to capture supplies from Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant up to yesterday had taken about

6000 prisoners. A regiment was taken, the greater part of which was only exchanged a few weeks since.

The Times' dispatch, dated in front of Spotts-sylvania Court House, 10th, says the military situation at that hour, 12 M., finds the line of Spotts and Spotts and

gramme, although the rebels made an attack upon Wilcox's Division of Burnside's Corps, early in the afternoon. They were hand-omely repulsed, and Burnside has the extreme left of our line, within one and a half miles of the Court House. About 6 P. M., Gen. Hancock, holding the right of our line, crossed the Po river and seized the block house road. Immediately afterward strong position. Up to this time the situation

remains as here described. remains as here described.

At sunrise to-day our scouts advanced and found the rebels in small force, and about noon-day Gen. Hancock advanced with his corps to the river which by night he had passed. Gen. Burnside, pushing out on the extreme left, advanced to a place in front of Gen. Sedg-

wick's (now Wright's) corps.

The cannonading along some parts of the line was quite brisk between ours and the rebel bat-

ficulty, stated that it was currently reported in the rebel army that we would massacre all our prisoners in revenge for the slaughter of our ne-

The James River Movement—Despatches from Gen. Butler—Railrond Communications South of Richmond Destroyed.

NEW YORK, May 10. The Herald says: We learn that Gen. Butler commenced his march on Richmond from the south side early yesterday morning.
The Herald's Fortress Monroe despatch of the

of the ammunition giving out, it was lost, and again because the enemy had massed at that point and pressed us back by their large numbers.

The last time we grasped the prize we held it long enough to accomplish the object of the movement. The railroad bridge crossing one of the tributaries of the Appomatox, within seven miles of Petersburg, was set on fire and totally consumed, and the railroad track was torn up and destroyed for some distance, and the road rendered useless long enough for our forces to Many of the killed and wounded were necessarily left on the field near the railroad, as the ene-

my, massing themselves, were able to drive us away before we could get all the disabled to the rear. Our loss is estimated at about 550, or perhaps more, in killed and wounded.

New York, May 10. The Times' Washington

despatch, dated midnight, says a bearer of despatches from Maj. Gen. Butler to the President To Major General Dix: made a statement in presence of the Joint Com-mittee on the conduct of the war and Senate

sudden and unexpected was the encounter that So sudden and unexpected was the encounter that Gen. Butler narrowly escaped capture. Indeed, his own Orderly was captured fifty yards in front of him. The command being in readiness it quickly passed from the defensive to the offensive position, and the enemy were most signally defeated.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR BERNUDA LANDING, To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Gen. Burnside, upon the extreme left, opened at the same time with Gen. Hancock, and ad-Our operations may be summed up in a few with Gen. Hancock, and adwords. With 1700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy and His right has formed a junction with Gen. Han-

were colored cavalry and are now holding our advance pickets toward Richmond. were colored cavalry and are now holding our advance pickets toward Richmond.

Gen. Kauntz, with 3000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, forced the Black Water, burnt the James river, forced the Black Water, burnt the Charles Reteraburg.

Wright's troops attacked at 1.12 are now at work.

Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

(Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON.

up the supplies.

Beauregard with a large portion of his command was left south of the cutting of the railroad by Kauntz.

That portion which reached Petersburg under That portion which reached refersourg under Hill, I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners after a severe and well contested fight. Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

(Signed)

Benj. F. Butler,

Washington, May 13—6,30 P. M.

Major General. New York, May 11. The Tribune has the following special dispatch : Gen. Butler's Heady'rs, Monday, May 9,)

via Fortress Monroe, May 10.

Gen. Butler's force advanced to-day on the enemy, crossed the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad and advanced to Swift Creek, within two

headquarters are at Blackwater Creek.

satisfactorily.

Good News from Gen. Sherman---The Enemy Defeated after three days' Fighting. Defeated after three days' Fighting.
Tunnel Hill, Ga. May 11. After three days' heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps parti-cipated, we have driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge Mountain and Buzzard's Roost, from which

SHERMAN, Major General.

Gen. Sheridan in Lee's Rear-Destruction of The Secretary of War sends the following dis-Washington, May 12-8.15 P. M.

(Signed)

Washington, May 12—8.15 P. M.

To Major Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated Headquarters of the Cavalry Corps, May 10, states that he turned the enemy's right and got into the rear, had destroyed from eight to ten miles of railroad, two locomotives and three trains and a make a stand this side of Atlanta. Our forces

gained all the time. Lee will fight long, and had got into the rear there was great excitement gained all the time. Lee will have long, and the substant there was great excitement with desperation. There will be other great battles, but officers and men alike feel sure that this is the last great struggle. They have perfect confidence in Grant and admire Meade as an exception of the substant there was great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army. The enemy's cavalry had tried to annoy his rear and flank, but had been run off and he had recaptured five hundred of our men, two of them Colo-

Washington, May 12. It was Gen Hill's corps that Gen. Burnside repulsed so gallantly. The

Star says : "Gen. Burnside's colored troops were held in reserve, but were subsequently brought into action and fought with desperation. Their officers expected to have considerable difficulty in restraining them, as they appeared to be determined not to take any prisoners, being exasperated at the rememberance of Fort Pillow, and the atroci-

vania Court noise accomplished the crossing of the river Po, under cover of a tremendous artillety the river Po, under cover of a tremendous artillety full. Prominent officers say we shall soon see the Another Great Battle on Thursday

Attack by Gen. Hancock-Brilliant Victo-ry-Three Rebel Generals, 7000 Prisoners and 40 Guns Captured. New York, May 13. The World has the following in its Posteript :

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

BATTLEFIELD, NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA, Thursday, May 12.

Our army this morning is engaged in the ficrecat of its battles and pressing on to victory. After the sanguinary battle of Tuesday the army during yesterday was comparatively quiet. A feeble demonstration against our right wing was repulsed. In the forenoon a reconnoisance was made on the right to force the enemy's left wing. It was intended to assault the enemy's right in THURSDAY, May 12.

The Times' dispatch, dated in front of Spottssylvania Court House, 10th, says the military
situation at that hour, 12 M., finds the line of
the army drawn around Spottsylvania Court
House in the arc of a circle, the concave towards
us.

The enemy is in force at that point and seems
determined to dispute the passage. The two
armies ran a race from the Wilderness for Spottsylvania Court House. Yesterday was intended
to be a day of quiet, during which the army
would have an opportunity to recuperate and
renew the supplies and rations.

Little occurred to interfere with this programme, although the rebels made an attack

News arrived to assault the chemy's right in
force.

A column consisting of a portion of the 6th
corps and Birney's division of Gen. Hancock's
overs, which was afterward abandoned. In the
meanwhile considerable sharp shooting and artillery firing on both sides occupied the day. In the
afternoon rain to some extent fell, continuing until after dark, laying the dust and cooling the atmosphere, and raising the spirits of our troops.
Fires were built and supplies cooked. The bands
began to play, and were undisturbed for once by
the enemy's shells. Our soldiers ate heartily and
rested well.

News arrived toward evening that Gen. Sheri-

News arrived toward evening that Gen. Sheri-dan had penetrated to the vicinity of Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central railroad, and had torn up about ten miles of track, captured a rebel supply train and recaptured above three hundred of our men taken prisoners in the old Wilderness battle. right of our line, crossed the Po river and seized the block house road. Immediately afterward Warren, who now has the center, advanced his line, drove the rebels for half a mile and took a strong position. Un to this time the situation ments were pushed for an attack on our side this

morning.

After midnight Gen. Hancock's corps was pushed to the left of the 6th corps, Wright's, between that and Gen. Burnside's command, and on the left of the Spottsylvania road.

At 4.30 A. M. Gen. Hancock attacked the en-

emy fronting him. Our forces opened a withering cannonading, making resistless charges against the very heart of the enemy's position. The cannonade was replied to with vigor, and the charges of our men were as vigorously resisted, but the determination of the onset overwhelmed everything.

The troops rushed into the rifle pits of the enemy, bayoneting them in their works, cutting their lines, and capturing in the first charge over 3000 men and several guns, including the greater portion of the Stonewall Jackson Brigade, belongportion of the Stonewall Jackson Brigade, belonging to the division of Gen. Johnson, and forming
part of Ewell's corps. Gen. Johnson himself was
taken prisoner. The assault was continued until
nearly the whole division of the corps was captured and other troops, amounting to 7000 men.

LATER—11 o'clock. A dispatch arrives at this 8th says Col. West, Commanding the 1st and 2d colored cavalry, Colonels Gerrard and Coc, started from Williamsburg on Thursday and arrived this morning at Harrison's Landing. On the way they had a skirmish with the rebels and the company of the c

I have captured from thirty to forty gups.

and destroyed for some distance, and the road rendered useless long enough for our forces to early out other and more important operations.

Many of the killed and wounded were necessary from 18,000 to 25,000, but owing to the nature of the combat, which is mostly in the woods, thousands may be lying dead or woon the ground, of which no record can be

> Official Despatches from Mr. Stanton-The Glorious News Confirmed. WASHINGTON, May 13, 5.30 A. M.

Official despatches are just received by this department dated yesterday 9 A. M., on battle field near Spottsylvania Court House. Military Committee.

He states that on Saturday last, Beauregard with seven thousand men made a surprise attack upon Gen. Butler about ten miles from Richmond.

They state that during the night Gen. Hancuck marched from his previous position on the right and occupied the ground between Wright upon Gen. Butler about ten miles from Richmond.

At daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, piercing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division and part of Early's, together with Maj. Gen. Johnson, (Edward Johnson,) Brig. Gen. Johnson, Gen. J. Stuart and from thirty to forty cannon. The number of prisoners is not given, but they are to be counted by thousands.

have safely brought them to our position. These cock, and his left is not actively engaged.

Wright's troops attacked at 7.15 A. M., and

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON. WASHINGTON, May 13-2.30 P. M. We have landed here, entrenohed ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad and got a position which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered the stroyed many level against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered the stroyed many level against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered the stroyed many level against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered the stroyed many level against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles of railroad and got a position to make the stroyed many miles and the stroyed many miles and

"The eighth day of battle closes, leaving be-tween 3000 and 4000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two general officers and over thirty pieces of artillery.

The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organiza-

(Signed) EDWIN M. STARLE WASHINGTON, May 13-6.30 P. M WASHINGTON, May 13—0.30 P. M.

To Major General Dix:
The following despatch from Mr. Dana has just reached this Department:
"Spottsylvania Court House, Va.,

May 13—8 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Lee abandoned his position during the night
whether 'o occupy a new position in the vicinity Gen. Heckman's brigade made a splendid charge, driving the enemy from their rifle pits, but were checked in their advance by a square earth work this side of Sa ift Creek. Our right under General Terry advanced up the Richmond road, driving small parties of the enemy in that direction. However, the separating Beauregard's force.

General Gilmore, with part of the 10th corps, tore up the railroad effectually. Our colored cavalry went within one and a half miles of Fort Darling, where they found infantry and artillery, but not in strong force. this side of Saift Creek. Our right under General Terry advanced up the Richmond road, driving small parties of the enemy in that direction.

However, with part of the 10th corps, tore up the railroad effectually. Our colored cavalry went within one and a half miles of Fort Darling, where they found infantry and artillery, but not in strong force.

Magen. Butler was on the field in person, and his headquarters are at Blackwater Creek.

A. M. had come up on his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspired the men with fresh energy. The whole of the last thirty-six hours renders the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on either of the previous day's fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery."

(Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON. (Signed)

The Iron Clads moving up James River-The Removal of Rebel Torpedoes. Washington, May 13. Gen. Butler has reheavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, we have driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge Mountain and Buzzard's Roost, from which we are fast expelling them. Everything goes on attempting to explode torpedoes a few nights since, and Gen. Butler has used it to excellent purpose.

Cheering Intelligence from Gen. Sherm Rebel Evacuation of Dalton, Georgia CINCINNATI, May 13. Gen. Johnston evacuated Dalton last night. Our forces now occupy the

From the NEW YOR respondent before nigh The fight w We added We have ov lost over ha killed vester

guns: Ever averaging of Gen. Wri wounded by The Fallin To Major G WASHING Grant dated The advar oped the fact miles. There We have n

ing killed in man, dated r forced to eva his rear and The weath order. All i Our wound as fast as tra

To Major G WASHINGT patch from Bridge, via Fo the 9th he m flank, and in North Anna r During tha depot at Bear two fine loc and other stor also telegraph miles, embrace 387 of our me jor General ar On the mo ations, crossin Bridge, and w On the 11th troyed 1 locom amounts of su and telegraph About 7 A. on Richmond centrating at tacked him, ar poesession of I vards Ashland Chickahominy At the sau Brockie Road. enemy's works During the property force between enemy's works of the Virginia ville turnpike. After den them very stro saulting, and hominy at Me ly destroyed by about 3 hours, a rebel battery Gen. Merrit drove him off as far as Gaine The enemy, Chickahominy, works. A brig of dismounted Gens. Gregg ar test, were re Gregg's and In the after In the morni and they encar The comman horses will not

doubt happened (Signed) To Major Gener Gen. Sheridan bank of Turkey afternoon, and (Signed) From Gen. But The Enemy's ried--A Midn pulsed with

cases mortally

did not exceed :

patch this mor

reports to the

mond papers of Gen J. E. B.

WASHINGTON

BERMUDA HUN early hour this dvance towards and's Creek at tle on the south oats are seen r in three miles o concentration o a dispatch from The dispatch I reinforce you. 4.P. M.—In pike to drive the gard at Petersb re evidently no

> Nowanty and Ste river. To Major Gener WASHINGTON, telegrams have j Gen. Butler. (Signed)
> To Hon. E. M. HALF-WAY HO still before the er Fort Darling. Gen. Gillm of his corps and

> > It was gallantly of We held our lin

(Signed)

move this morn

The cavalry

on the 12th wit

having destroyed Norfolk and Pe

They also dee

To Hon E. M. HEADQUARTERS A. M. Gen. So heavy. The ener (Signed) NEW YORK,

Bermuda Hundr The enemy did in peace. Wher fearful and gallar rebels found then and on immediate by the burning o After the enemy side of the Creek battle, Hunt's b eral Smith, when be obtained. Th About midnig

ate by capturing river in a boat th the guns, they se terrific yell, disch ketry. The elect the noise, and in sault, being supp

Let the Afflicted Read,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:

HOWARD'S VEGETABLE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP.

Surpasses in efficacy, and is destined to Super sede all other known remedies in the treatment of those Diseases for which it is recommended. pox, Horace G. Yeaton, Co. F, 12th U. S. Infantry, of headness, aged 20 years 4 months.

In Baldwin, May 4th, of diptheria, Susan E., child of John and Sarah Bragdon, formerly of Lowell, aged 17 years.

In Monmouth, April 12th, Mrs. Tryphenia, wife of Tillotson Chandler, aged 70 years and 6 months.

In Whitefield, April 17th, of consumption, Mrs. Ann, wife of James Sennett, aged 52 years; March 21st, her youngest son of the same disease, aged 15 years 11 months [Boston papers please copy.]

Wm and Betaey

It has cured CANCERS after the patients have been given up as incurable by many physiciaus.

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It has cured CANCERS after the patients have been given up as incurable by many physiciaus.

It has always cured SALT RHEUM when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knews is exceedingly troublesome, and difficult to cure.

ERYSIPELAS always yields to its power, as many who have experienced its benefits do testify.

It has cured SCROFULA in hundreds of cases, many of them It cures KING'S EVIL.

It has cured many cases of SCALD HEAD. TUMORS have been removed by it in repeated instances in which their removal has been pronounced impossible except by ULCERS of the most malignant type have been healed by its

It has cured many cases of NURSING SORE MOUTH when all other remedies have failed to benefit. FEVER SORES of the worst kind have been cured by it. SCURVY has been cured by it in every case where it has been It removes WHITE SWELLING with a certainty no other

medicine has.

It speedily removes from the face all BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, &c., which though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely unpleasant to have.

It has been used in EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, and never fails to benefit the patient.

NEURALGIA, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case. It has cured JAUNDICE in many severe cases.

It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of PILES, an extremely painful disease. DYSPEPSIA, which is often caused by humor, has been cured In FEMALE WEAKNESSES, IRREGULARITIES and dis-ases peculiar to that sex, it has been found a most potent rem

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, from whatever cause, the It is a most certain cure for RICKETTS, a disease common t

children.

Its efficacy in all diseases originating in a depraved state of the blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed.

Its effects upon the system are truly astonishing and almost beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them.

This Syrup will as certainly cure the diseases for which it is recommended as a trial is given it, and the cure will be permanent, as it, by its wonderfully searching power, entirely eradicates the disease from the system. The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what we say in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

PRICE, \$1 per Bottle-or \$5 for Six Bottles. Prepared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass

CHAMPION BLACK HAWK

Is a true grandeon of Vermont Black Hawk from a Sherman Mare, stends 15 hands high, weighs 1000 pounds, has a glossy, jet black color, nervous elastic style of action, and a square, often slashing site.

He will stand for the use of mares the present season as follows: MONDAYS at West Peru.

TUESDAYS at Mexico Corner; and the remainder of the time at Canton Mills.

TERMS:—\$10.00 to ensure a Foal.

OAKES T. BOSWORTH.

OAKES T. BOSWORTH.

No. 61 Exchange Street. Portland.

MIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA. NOW READY-PRICE 75 CENTS. U. S. 10-40 LOAN. PEOPLE'S EDITION OF Principal and Interest Payable in Coin. By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the National 10-40 five per cent. Lonn, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date in call. PARTON'S GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

By Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the National 10-40 are per cent. Lenns, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin.

This Loan bears gold interest, payable semi-cannually on coupon and registered bonds of \$500 and 100 dollars. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September, in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollars bonds, are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coincoin 10 coinc

terms.

Those persons whose proposals may be accepted, will be immediately notified.

NATHAN DANE, Treasurer.

Pursuant to a vote of the City Council of Augusta, authorizing me to negotiate the sale of FORTY THOUBAND DOLLARS in City Bonds, I hereby invite Scaled Proposals till June 18th at 11 o'clock A. M., for the said Bonds. They will be five per cent. Bonds with Semi Annual Interest Coupons attached, and bear date of July 1st 1864. in sums of from \$200 to \$2000 each. \$4000 of the principal will be payable each year from 1878 to 1887 inclusive. The City reserves the right to reject all offers not deemed satisfactory. Persons whose proposals are accepted will be notified immediately.

THOS. LITTLE, City Treasurer of Augusta.

May 24, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The First National Bank of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec and State of Maine, has been duly organised under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commercing the business of Banking.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptrol'er of the Currency, do hereby certify that The First National Bank of Augusta, County of Kennebec and State of Maine, is authorised to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

IN TENTINONY WIRESON, witness my hand and seal of office, this Sixth day of April, 1864.

Seal.

Ow18

Comptroller of the Currency.

DATENT OFFICES

DATENT OFFICES

OF

MUNN & COMPANY.

During the past eighteen years Messay, MUNN & CO, in connection with the publication of the WEEKLY ILLUSTRATE of the Mechanic Arts in the country, have a set of the Mechanic Arts in the country, have a set of the Mechanic Arts in the country, have a set of the Mechanic Arts in the country, have a set of a stronger for countries, for more than

TWENTY THOUSAND INVENTORS!

For further information send for a pamphlet which contains the Patent Laws of the United States, and much other valuable information of importance to inventors and all others who own patent property. Also, pamphiets of information furnished results information of importance to inventors and all others who own patent property. Also, pamphiets of information furnished results and seventh streets, (apposite Patent Office). Washington, D. C.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the Country of Lincoln.

TRE UNRESIDENT OF A STATES OF A STAT

May 3, 1864.

LINCOLN COUNTY. In Court of Probate, at Wiscasset, on the third day of May, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the first Tuesday of June next, in the Maing Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that ail persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Wiscasset, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. J. Kennedy, Reg.

Attent: J. J. Kennedy, Reg.

Attention should not be granted.

Aribut All The Indian and the Indian attention should not be granted.

Att

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Lincoln.

AUSTIN MERO, Executor of the estate of Sylvester Kaler, late of Waldoboro', in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of the said deceased is not suited to by the sum of five hundred dollars to answer his just debta, legacies, and charges of Administration: the said deceased died scized and possessed of the following described real estate, vis: Five-eighths of a certain part of the farm callethe George Kaler farm situated in said Waldoboro', and being the remaining part of that farm which has not been sold since the death of Moses Kaler, late of said Waldoboro'. The said Moses in his last will to his sons Sanford and Sylvester, and that by a partial sale of the remainder, the residue would be greatly depreciated in value. That an advantageous offer of five hundred and thirty-one and 25-100 dollars has been made for the same by John W. Creamer and Emerson Creamer of Waldoboro', in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept. Said Executor th: efor prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

AUSTIN MERO.

AUSTIN MERO.

AUSTIN MERO.

AUSTIN MERO.

AUGUSTA. May 10, 1864.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his place, one mile from Winthrop Village, on the road to Monmouth, at J. Nelson's Corner—a very desirable place, one mile from Winthrop Village, and Plum Trees. A one story house with L, Woodshed, Stable and Carriage House, with a wunty of sold stable and Carriage House, with a wunty of sold stable and Carriage House, with a wunty of sold stable and Carriage House, with a winthrop Village, April 18, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

West Levant, on the road to Monmouth, at J. Nelson's Corner described real estate to the person making sold offer.

AUSTIN MERO.

AUSTIN MERO.

AUSTIN MERO.

AUSTIN MERO.

West Levant. April 6, 1864.

Gold. The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER,

U. S. Demand Notes, U. S. Coupons, and Cal-ifornia Coin Drafts. By H. S. OSGOOD, Eastern Express Office. Licensed by the United States. Augusta, Oct. 8, 1863.

THE Superintending School Committee of Vassalboro' will meet at Vassalbroo' Academy on Saturday, May 14th, and the two succeeding Saturdays at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining Teachers for the summer schools.

CHAS. B. CATES.

Vassalboro', May 7th, 1964.

1000 BARRELS FLOUR.

SCHOONER GAZELLE just arrived with Flour, fresh ground.

BOHOONER GAZELLE, just arrived with Flour, fresh ground and in good order, in Barreis, Half Barreis and Bags; also Graham in Barreis and Bags; Cracked Wheat, &c., &c. This Flour was expressly ground for this market and a choice to Elested stock may always be found at our store at the lowest cash prices at wholesale.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.

May 24, 1864.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Livermore Pails. May 21, 1863.

Livermore Pails. May 21, 1863.

BUTTER WANTED.

Oash and the highest price paid for Better, by JOHN Moarthur, No. 1 Market Square.

May 10th, 1868.

Livermore Pails. May 21, 1864.

Livermore Pails. May 21, 1863.

DAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.

FOR FEMALES.

ITS OBJECT IS TO ASSIST NATURE.

The formula originated with a Physician of high standing and

ithout the least danger to the most delicate constitution.

THE EYE. THE EAR.

DR. E. KNIGHT. PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST. Has discovered a new treatment for the Eye and Ear, where-by he is curing some of the worst cases of blindness and deaf-ness ever known, without instruments or pain. Eyes blind for years, and pronounced incurable by the best Oculusta in this

accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

May 3, 1864.

LINCOLN COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Wiscasset, on the third day of May, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the first Tuesday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Wiscasset, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition about not be granted.

Attest: J. J. Kennedy, Reg.

West Farmingdale. May 3, 1864.

Sw21

FARM FOR SALE.

Pleasantly situated in Augusta, four miles from the Kennebee Bridge on the middle County road leading from Augusta to Sidney.

Said farm contains about 110 acres—20 wood, 30 pasturage. 60 tillage, (mostly clay loam) 10 plowed with manure for the spring work. Outs 60 tons hay, the most of which can be moved with a machine. A one story house with four rooms on the ground, wood shed, carriage-house, storage shed and barn all connected. Also a large corn barn separate, all in a barn all connected of grafted fruit. Good schools and meetings very near. For further particulars apply to Said petition should not be granted.

JOHN H. CONVERSE, Judge.

Attest: J. J. Kennedy, Reg.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

An Acton Bags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Cotton Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Rubber, &c., &c.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by BALLARD & CHASE, 16 No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Augusta.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. CORNER OAK AND STATE STS. Office Hours 1 to 3 P. M. 1yeop19

AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE.

I have for sale Six COWS, two YEARLING
BULLS, two YEARLING HEIFERS, and several
Young Calves. I have sold my farm and therefore wish to dispose of my stock. It is all pure bred. Pedigree and particulars
will be given upon application to the subscriber, at Kennebunk,
Maine.

May 4, 1864.

3w22

NOTICE
Is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between CROSS & GAY is this day dissolved by mutual conbetween CROSS & GAY is this day dissolved by mutual conbetween CROSS & GAY is this day dissolved by mutual constitution.

SETH GAY.

3w22*

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

VARNEY'S, under the Stanley House, Augusta.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$13.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

Many are Saving and Making Money by using them. Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Labels, &c., can be printed at a trifling expense.

Price of Princists—\$8, \$14, \$20 and \$26. Price of an Office with Press—\$13, \$25, \$36 and \$45.

Address F. LYFORD, General Agent of Lowe Press Co., 23 Warga Straker, Bostron.

M. G. BROOKS Agent for Augusta and vicinity. 6m22

VEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

They are also agents for the steamer Eastern Queen. ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. Augusta, April 18th, 1864.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of JOHN SCOLES, late of Augusta in said county, deceaged, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months commencing the ninth day of May, 1864, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the duty assigned to us at the office of J. M. MESERVE in said Augusta, in said county, on Tussbar, the 27th day of September, and on the 28th day of October, 1864, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

J. M. MESERVE, Commissioners, B. TITCOMB.

Dated at Augusta, this ninth day of May, A. D. 1864. 3122

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhead. Are Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Importance, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, ets.: also, Consumptors, Brilersy and First, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. BT Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable cassay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. sdically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and

The undersigned invites the attention of his friends and the ublic to his stock of

PEAR TREES. BOTH ON PEAR AND QUINCE ROOT

HARDY GRAPES For open culture, embracing all the best proved early ripe

Currants, Raspberries, Rheubarb, Orna mental Trees, Flowering Shrubs,

GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming season as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassalboro'.

TERMS:

GREEN MOUNTAIN BLACK
HAWK.

I have purchased in Vermont this Spring, a
Black Hawk Stallion, grandson of old Black
hawk, out of a Sherman Morgan mare. He is a clean black,
and is pronounced by good judges to be a "Chip of the Old
Block. Those who wish to improve their horses, both for speed
and endurance, are invited to call and examine my horse and
his pedigree, as d then judge for themselves.
He will stand the present season for service, at SOUTH
CHINA, Tuesdays; at GETCHELL'S CORNER, Thursdays of
each week, and at my place the balance of the time.

TEIMS—\$20 to warrant.

JOHN R. WEBBER.
East Vassaiboro', April 25, 1864.

*** AND MONTE BLACK HAWK.**

JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE. FORTY-ONE HEAD OF PURE BLOOD SHORT HORNS,

From the Army of the Potomac-The Results of Thursday's Battle. New York, 15th. The Herald's 5th corps correspondent says that the fight continued through the afternoon of the 12th inst. and terminated before night fall with victory for our troops. The fight was more terrible than in the morning. We added largely to our prisoners punished the enemy more severely than on any previous day. We have over 8000 prisoners, while we have not lost over half that number and only three spiked game. Every battery in the service was encaged. guns. Every battery in the service was engaged,

guns. Every battery in the service was engaged, averaging over 500 rounds each.

Gen. Wright and two of his staff were slightly wounded by a shell.

The rebel Gen. Johnson, of Hill's corps, was killed yesterday.

The Falling Back---Dalton in our possession segs, Lard, Veal

To Major Gen. Dix:
Washington, May 14. Dispatches from Gen.
Grant dated yesterday evening at 6 o'clock have

reached this department.

The advance of Gen. Hancock yesterday developed the fact that the enemy had fallen back four miles. There was no engagement yesterday.

We have no account of any general officers be ing killed in the battle of the preceding day.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Sherman, dated near Resaca, 14th. It is stated by flank movement on Resaca, Johnston has been

forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank. The weather was fine and troops were in good order. All is working well as fast as possible.

Our wounded are coming in from Belle Plain as fast as transports can bring them.

Gen. Grant's army is well supplied. (Signed) E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War. Official Details of Gen. Sheridan's Brilliant Exploits in Lee's Rear---Death of the Rebel Gen. Stuart---Gen. Sheridan joines Butler. To Major Gen. Dix:

WASHINGTON, 14-10.40 P. M. An official dis-

or General and several other officers.

On the morning of the 10th he resumed oper-

On the morning of the 10th he resumed operations, crossing South Anna at Grand Squirrel Bridge, and went into camp about daylight.

On the 11th he captured Ashland Station, destant of the captured Ashl troyed 1 locomotive, train of cars, engine house, 2 or 3 government buildings, containing large amounts of supplies, and also destroyed 6 miles

PORTIAND MARKET.

PROPERS.

OUT OF 49 40194, bard 1020, 500 dotted 4 50 dotted 4 50

During the night he marched the whole of his force between the first and second lines of the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad and Mechanics ville turnpike.

After demonstrating on the works and finding them very strong, he gave up the intention of assaulting, and determined to recross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge. It had been partial-hominy at Meadow Bridge ly destroyed by the enemy, but was repaired in about 3 hours, under a heavy artillery fire from

ing was ntil

about 3 hours, under a heavy artillery fire from a rebel battery.

Gen. Merrit crossed, attacked the enemy and drove him off handsomely—pursuit continuing as far as Gaines Hill.

The enemy, observing the re-crossing of the Chickahominy, came out from his second line of works. A brigade of infantry, and large number of dismounted cavalry attacked the divisions of Gens Grogg and Wilson, and after a severe con-Gens. Gregg and Wilson, and after a severe contest, were repulsed and driven behind their works. Gregg's and Wilson's divisions, after collecting

he wounded recrossed the river.

In the afternoon of the 12th, the corps encamp-In the morning of the 13th, march was resumed, and they encamped at Bottom Bridge.

The command is in fine spirits. The loss of horses will not exceed 100. All the wounded were brought off except 30 cases mortally wounded. These were well cared did not exceed 250. The total loss is not over 350.

Washington, 15th—12:30, A. M. In a despatch this moment received from Admiral Lee, he

reports to the Secretary of the Navy that Richmond papers of yesterday mention the death of Gen J. E. B. Stuart, shot in battle. This no doubt happened in battle with Gen. Sheridan.

(Signed) Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

We report of War.

We report of the Navy that Richmond papers of yesterday mention the death of Gen J. E. B. Stuart, shot in battle. This no doubt happened in battle with Gen. Sheridan.

(Signed) Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

One Pound of this Extract will make 16 gallons wash.

For sale by all Druggists, and at Country and Agricultura stores.

Price, 75 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the trade and large purchasers. WASHINGTON, 15th-9 A. M. To Major General Dix:
Gen. Sheridan's command had reached the left

bank of Turkey Island at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and have formed their junction with

his advanced force captured a rebel courier with a dispatch from Beauregard at Drury's Bluff.

The dispatch said: "Hold your position until I reinforce you."

The dispatch said: "Hold your position until I reinforce you."

To Major General Dix:

Washington, 14th—9:30 P. M. The following telegrams have just reached this Department from Gen. Butler.

(Signed) E. M. Stantion, See'y of War. To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

Half-Way House, May 14—8 A. M. We are still before the enemy's works at Drury's Bluff, Fort Darling. The eneny are here in force.

Gen. Gillmore, by a flank movement with a part of his corps and a brigade of tha 18th corps, assaulted and took the enemy's works on their right. It was gallantly done. The troops behaved finely. We held our lines during the night, and shall move this morning.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the 1y30

Hair.

Dyspepsia is the most complicated of all disorders and most variable in its symptoms. Pain in the stomach, heart-burn, flatulence, cold extremities, constipation of the bowels, and most variable in its symptoms. Pain in the stomach, heart-burn, flatulence, cold extremities, constipation of the bowels, and most variable in its symptoms. Pain in the stomach, heart-burn, flatulence, cold extremities, constipation of the bowels, and most variable in its symptoms. Pain in the stomach, heart-burn, flatulence, cold extremities, constipation of the liver, and often caused by its continued derangement. In such cases OSGOOPS INDIA CHOLAGOGCE is an unfailing remedy. By restoring the liver to a healthy action, it removes the cause of the disease, the system is relieved of accumulated bile, and soon regains its digestive powers.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

1w23

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand,

Major General Commanding. is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emolli-HEADQUARTERS, Half-Way House, May 14—10

A. M. Gen. Smith carried the enemy's first line of the right this morning at 8 o'clock. Loss heavy. The enemy has retired into three square redoubts upon which we are now bringing our artillery to bear with effect.

Headquarters, Half-Way House, May 14—10 to it is nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely scented, and extremely scented in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremel

recording to the newly which we are now bringing our artiflery to bear with effect.

(Signed)

Major General Commanding.
New York, 14th.—Evening.

Major General Commanding.
New York, 14th.—Evening.

Bermuid Hundreds, May 10th, asp Aster from Bermuid Hundreds, May 10th, asp Aster is many and the street in the paster of the paster years growth, dura and hand.

The enemy did not permit us to pass last night in peace. When darkness closed in after the fearful and gallant fighting of the afternoon, the fearful and gallant fighting of the afternoon, the rebels found themselved error across Swift for from other roots. Great care is decided themselved error across Swift for from other roots. Great care in the peace. When darkness closed in after the fearful and gallant fighting of the afternoon, the rebels found themselved error across Swift for from other roots. Great care in the peace with the subscriber will up to the fearful and gallant fighting of the afternoon, the rebels found themselved error across Swift for from other roots. Great care in the fearful and gallant fighting of the afternoon, the rebels found themselved error across Swift in the fearful and gallant fighting of the afternoon, the rebels found themselved error across Swift in the fearful and gallant fighting of the bright gas as they retracted.

After the enemy had taken position on the other side of the Creek and were forming their line of patients. The peace of the peace o

The Markets ..

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H.

30., and F. Davis.] Co., and F. Davis.]

\$8 00 to 11 50 | Clear Sait Pork, 14 00 to 16 00 14 00 to 15 0 |
1 40 to 1 50 | Mutton, 10 to 12 |
1 50 to 1 75 | Turkeys, 16 to 18 |
1 40 to 1 50 | Geese, 7 to 10 |
1 50 to 1 60 | Clover seed, 14 to 18 |
1 00 to 1 10 | Herdsgrass, 3 12 to 3 37 |
2 25 to 275 | Red Top, 10 to 1 20 |
80 to 90 | Hay, 20 00 to 22 00 |
1 80 to 90 | Hay, 12 5 to 150 |
1 00 to 1 25 | Pulled Wool, 50 to 70 |
2 5 to 28 | Sheep Skins, 5 to 2 00 |

Winter 25 to 28 Sheep Skins, theese, 18 to 20 Hides, Sgs, 15 to 18 CalfSkins, ard, 15 to 17 Wood, hard, tound Hog, \$900 to 11 00 | Wood, soft, From the New England Farmer. THE CATTLE MARKETS AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle. Sheep, Shotes. Fat Hogs. Veals.

This week, Cattle. Sheep, Shotes. Fat Hogs. Veals.

Last week, 844 4855 1200 700 1000

One year ago, May 14, 831 1678 1300 500 950

PRICES.

BEEVES-First qual. \$12,50@13.00) Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 11,00@12,00 \(\text{weight of hide, tallow and Third do.} \) 10,00@11,00 \(\text{dressed beef.} \)

heared, 4@7}c.

Veat Calves—\$3 to \$7 \(\Primes \) head, or 5 to 7c \(\Primes \) he live wt.

Swine—Wholesale, 3\(\primes \) 9\(\primes \); retail, 9\(\primes \) 11c; choice lots to eddle, 9\(\primes \) 10c. \(\Primes \) 4th logs, still fed, 9\(\primes \) 9\(\primes \) 4th lides—10\(\primes \) 02th 1. Calf Skins, 20\(\primes \) 25c. \(\primes \) 1allow, 9\(\primes \) 040c.

Petts—\$3 50\(\primes \) 400.

 Pelts—\$3 50@4 00.

 CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

 Cattle. Sheep.

 Maine,
 2
 — | Northern N. York.
 16
 —

 New Hampshire,
 100
 476 | Western States,
 045
 359

 Vermont,
 130
 862 | Canada,

 Massachusetts,
 136
 121 | Total,
 1038
 1818

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

The only drove of cattle from Maine was a small one, owned patch from Gen. Sheridan, dated at Bottom's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, 13th, states that on REMARKS. The only cattle from Maine was a small one, owned by Joseph Ring. Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, 13th, states that on the 9th he marched around the enemy's right flank, and in the evening of that day reached the North Anna river without opposition.

During that night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaver Dam, three large trains, 100 cars, two fine locomotives, 200,000 pounds of bacon, and other stores amounting to 1,500,000 rations; also telegraph and railroad track for about 10 miles, embracing several culverts, and recaptured 387 of our men, including two Colonels, one Major General and several other officers.

On the morning of the 10th he resumed operations of the morning of the 10th he resumed operations of the morning of the 10th he resumed operations. The only cattle from Maine were a pair of oxen that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed at loop of the hat had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed at loop of the hat had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed at loop of the lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed at loop of the lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed at loop of the lathed that had evidently attempted to make up in size what might be lathed that had evidently attempted that had evidently attempted the state. They were not very fail, the that had evidently attempted the hat had

NEW YORK MARKET May 14.

Special Actices.

SHEEP WASH TOBACCO. JAQUES' PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

Cures all Skin Diseases on Animals.

Orders promptly sent by express.

JAMES F. LEVIN,
Agent South Down Co. 23 Central Wharf, Boston, DORR & CRAIG, Agents for Augusta. eop5tep13t7 the forces of Gen. Butler.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, See'y of war

From Gen. Butler-Assult on Fort Darling—
The Enemy's Right Line of Works Carried—A Midnight Attack of the Rebels Repulsed with Awful Slaughter.

Bermuda Hundred, Gen. Butler renewed his
advance towards Ft. Darling. He reached Kingsland's Creek at noon and formed his line of battle on the southwest side of the creek, withright on James river. The monitors and gunboats are seen near the mouth of the creek, within three miles of Drury's Bluff.

S. P. M.—Gen. Butler is superintending the
concentration of his army. Yesterday afternoon
his advanced force captured a rebel courier with

came. Gen. Butler had sent a force to the turnpike to drive the rebels back. Our loss was small.
General Ames is in a position to keep Beauregard at Petersburg. The rebels at Drury's Bluff
are evidently not disposed to fight without reinforcements.

York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Im22

HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE::

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the
World. The only harmless, true and reliable Dye known. This
splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair,
forcements.

forcements.

The cavalry force of Gen. Kautz arrived back on the 12th with 400 prisoners. They reported having destroyed several miles of the track on the Norfolk and Petersburg and Welion railroad. They also destroyed all the railroad bridges over Nowanty and Stony Creeks, and on the Notoway river.

To Major General Dix:

instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristing eolor, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed William A. Batchelon, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

Married.

In Belfast, May 5th, by Rev. Mr. Folsom, Otis W. Folsom to Mary M. Patten, both of Augusta. In Norridgewock, May 10th, by Rev. Wm. McK Bray, Augus-us R. Bixby of Newport, Minn., to M. Lizzie Hopkins. In Wayne, April 30, by Rev. D. Harriman, Joshua Goodwin o Marinda E. Raymond. In Wayne, April 30, by Rev. D. Harriman, Joshua Goodwin to Marinda E. Raymond. In West Sidney, by D. Robinson, Levi W. Keene, of Co. A, 14th Regt. U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, to Mary E. Smith, both

of Sidney. In Liberty, April 20th, by Benj. P. Upham, Esq., Thomas B

Died. In Augusta, May 12th, Helen, only child of William H. and Annie C. Morton. aged 9 years 10 months, 2 days.
In Washington, D. C., April 15th, at Camp Stoneman, Thos. Heskell, of Co. K, 1st Mc. Cav. formerly of Bowerbank, aged 29 years 1 month.
In Alexandria, Va., at Clarement General Hospital, of small pox, Horace G. Yeaton, Co. F, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Readfield, aged 20 years 4 months.

lordon, aged 18 years 25 days. In East Pittston, Eliza J , wife of Joseph P. Burkank, aged

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has eased the New and Elegant Store, corner of Bridge and Water treets, Augusta, Maine, which he has recently furnished with a entire new stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS & ROBES. All of my goods have just been purchased, and they comprise thoice selection from the New York and Boston markets. UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS

Cash Paid for Shipping Furs.

CHARLES G. HUNT, 23 Corner Bridge and Water Sts., Augusta, Me. TO the Jadge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Pertrion of Joseph W. Patterson, Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelius Allen, late of Vassalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Vassalborough, and described as follows, viz:—A parcel of land east of the Pond road, and west of the Vassalborough town farm, contribing about twenty acres. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advactageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, by Mary et allen, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Executor therefore prays that the may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ohdbard, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ATHEST: J. BURTON, Register.

23*

ATREST: J. BURTON, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATREST: J. BURTON, Register.

A True copy of Revision of Rosendall H. Jacobs and Jane E. Jacobs, minor heirs of Lewis Jacobs, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said estate, viz.—All the interest of said wards in a portion of the real estate of said Lewis Jacobs, deceased, known as the Rome pasture, and situate in Rome. That an advantageous offer of two hundred dollars has been made for the same, by Benjamin F. Philbrick, of Moant Vernon, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of aid Lewis Jacobs, deceased, known as the Rome pasture, and situate in Rome. That an advantageous offer of two hundred dollars has been made for the same, by Benjamin F. Philbrick, of Moant Vernon, to said wards.

Said Guardian therefore provided at interest for he benefit of said wards.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Acousta, on the second Monday of May, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Quorsan, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of Juny, 1864.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATER IN EBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1864.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATER IN EBEC COUNTY....In court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1864.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATER IN EBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1864.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berrox, Register.

23*

ENNEBEC COUNTY.... in court of Probate, held at all persons therested may attend at a lounce of the most person and lot, 20 years to be a county of the petition and order thereon.

ATER IN EBEC COUNTY... in Court of Probate, held at all guesting the propriet of the second Monday of May, 1864.

The Commissioners apointed to assign to Olive F. Welch, widow of Olis Welch, late of

ENNEBEC COUNTY...in Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1864.

CHARLES B. CATES, Administrator on the estate of Jesse Dutton, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of June next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Atrue copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ZIENNEBEC COUNTY..At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, May 16, 1864.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS.

Augusta, May 16, 1864.

This handsome Illustrated Family Paper, which has become popular wherever introduced, will be sent six months on trial to any address, in order that all may have an opportunity of seeing it, for the low price of Two Lings, why we wish to get the paper introduced in every Town and County in the Union. Address PRINTER'S DEVIL, 3w23

ENNEBEC COUNTY..At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, when the second Monday of May 1864.

Atrue copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate held
At Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1864.
GEORGE R. STEYENS, Administrator de bonis non, on the
Estate of John B. Williams, late of Readfield, in said County,
deceased, having presented his account of administration of
the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his request
to be discharged from that trust:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively
in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta. The Market is the same should not be allowed.

I. R. BAKEL, Judge.

A TRUE COPT—Attest: J. BURTON. Register.

28°

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been
that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons
therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are
desired to exhibit the same for gettlement; and all indebted to
May 9, 1861.

23°

CHARLES H. ROBINSON.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been
dely appointed Administrator on the estate of
All County of the paper introduced in every Town
away 113 Fulton Address
PRINTER'S DEVIL,
3w23

DON or about the 8th day of May, 1863, I gave Aluers P.
PRESCRI We on about the 8th day of May, 1863, I gave Aluers P.
PRESCRI We on both the Sth day of May, 1863, I gave Aluers P.
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PRESCRI We on both the Sth day of May, 1863, I gave Aluers P.
PRESCRI We wish to get the Duoin Address

113 Fulton St., N. Y.

ON or

May 9, 1864. 23*

JOSIAH TRUE.

THE UNRIVALLED BLACK HAWK HORSE

"MORRILL ECLIPSE."

Will stand for the present season at the stable of the subscriber in Winthrop Village.

MORRILL ECLIPSE."

Will stand for the present season at the stable of the subscriber in Winthrop Village.

MORRILL ECLIPSE is 7 years old, of a bay color with black mane and tail. For good proper "Das, compactness of muscle and excellent and well balanced symmetry of form, as well as sprightly activity, case of action and great speed in trotting, he is hard to beat. His sire was the celebrated YOUNG MORRILL, HORBE and his dam a thoroughbred English mare, thus combioning in him the best bit odd in the world. He is a sure house and impresses his stock with more excellent points than any other horse in New England.

This affords a rare opportunity for the farmers of the vicinity to obtain the best of colts. TERMS:—44.00 by the warrant.

3w23

CHARLES G. JACKSON.

THE KNIGHTS HORSE.

The subscriber informs the farmers of Winthrop, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the celebrated "KNIGHTS HORSE," well known in the western section of Kennebec as being one of the very best Stock Horses in Maine. This horse can boast of some of the best English blood in his veins, and his colts have become celebrated for speed and endurance equal to those of the old WINTHROP MISSENGERS. And much more docile in disposition and pure in health than they were.

Those breeders who wish to obtain colts that are sure to be breeders who wish to obtain colts that are sure to be however.

ance equal to those of the old WINTHROP MESSENGER, and much more decile in disposition and pure in health than they were.

Those breeders who wish to obtain colds that are sure to be sought after by the lovers of splendid horses, and will command the highest price in the market, are invited to patronize the KNIGHTS HORSE. He will stand during the season at my stable in Winthrop Village. Terms reasonable WILLIAM BEAL.

Winthrop, May 13, 1864.

Winthrop, May 13, 1864.

CHAMPION BLACK HAWK

Is a true grandeon of Vermont Black Harb.

Shormer Management of this Institution will begin on the 24th of 5th Month, 1864,

And continue ten weeks.

JOS. G. PINKHAM, A. B., Principal; E. GEORGIE WILLIAMS, Teacher of Drawing, Painting and Needlework, with such assistance as may be required.

Board and Tuition at the usual retes. For Circular, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal or Superintendent, at Vassaboro', Mc.

3w21

BRIDGTON ACADEMY,

AT NORTH RELIGIOUS.

Canton Mills, May 18, 1864.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

JERSEYS & SHORT HORN DURHAMS.

Will be sold at Auction June 15th, 1864, at the GILES FARM, two and a half miles from Putnam Station on the Worcester & Norwich Railroad, TWENTY HEAD OF PURE BRED JERSEYS, from one to five years old—fourteen with young caives. Twenty head of Short Horns and Grades, ten of them Herd-book animals.

New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. So varied an assortment, comprising books adapted to any one store in New England.

Schools in the Lubrary, can receive a lot for examination and return such as are not approved.

Break SALE OF THOROUGHSocieties and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New Books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New Books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New Books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New Books are received every week from the Sunday School Societies and Publishing Houses in Philadelphia, New Books are received every week from the Sunday School S

A Relief to Woman in her Hour of Trial.

It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken

100 Milk Street, Boston, Proprietors.

May 3, 1864.

LINCOLN COUNTY...In Court of Probate, at Wiscasset, on the third day of May, 1864.

On the petition aforesald, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said potition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the first Tuesday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Wiscasset aforesaid, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOHN H. CONVERSE, Loga, Jadge of Probate within a ned for the County of Lincoln:

S. W. JACKSON, Administrator of the estate of Solomon Benner, 2d, late of Waldoboro', in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of the said deceased is not sufficient by the sum of three hundred dollars to answer his just debts and charges of administration: he therefore prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the said sum with incidental charges. The said real estate in said Waldoboro', and being the same conveysed to said deceased by the following deceds, viz.: ore from John Buffinch, dated July 7, 1845, recorded in Lincoln Egistry of Deeds, Vol. 185, page 61, and by deed from Oits A. Benner, dated Nov. 1, 1860, recorded in Side Schwartz and Lucy Ulmer, dated Nov. 21, 1860, and also by deed from Ragistry of Deeds, Vol. 185, page 61, and by deed from Oits A. Benner, dated Nov. 1, 1850, and also by deed from Ragistry of Deeds, Vol. 185, page 61, and by deed from Oits A. Benner, dated Nov. 1, 1860, recorded in Lincoln Egistry of Deeds, Vol. 185, page 61, and by deed from Oits A. Benner, dated Nov. 1, 1860, recorded in Side Schwartz and Lucy Ulmer, dated Nov. 21, 1860, and the first of the deceased with the said sum with incidental charges.

LINCOLN. 88.—At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset within and for the County of Handson of the third day of May.

LINCOLN. 88.—At a Probate Court held

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK STEAMERS. STEAMERS. Semi-Weekly Line. THE splendid and fast Steamships "LOCUST ROINT," Capt. HOFFNAR, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SHERWOOD, will, until further

HOFFMAN, and "POTOMAO," Capit. SEREWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 Morth Rives, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 7. M.
These veasels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and coemfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$7 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day-that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York.
Dec. 5, 1862.

E. VARNEY. dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valless, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
Very small profits and quide sales is my motto.
A large stock of Spring and Summer Goods just received.
Remember to call and examine my stock.

and warranted.
ou will save money by buying at

I am Agent for the best Sewing Machines in the market, which sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York. 21tf E. VARNEY, Augusta.

The LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, heapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever evented, and have been awarded Silver Medals.

The subscribers would inform their friends and the public enerally, that they have fitted up in the best manner, the store errorly eccupied by FRANKLIN WINGATE, No. 4, North's llock, where they have just opened a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES,

Grass Seed, &c., which the will sell as low as can be purchased the same quality in the city.

They have connected with the Store an extensive Wharf and tore Houses, and will store and forward goods entrusted to their

A LECTURE FOR YOUNG MEN.

every man in the land.

Seatunder seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postsaid on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address
the publishers,

LYS ONE SEASON OF SEASON

As it is larger and finer than for years past, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. It embraces nearly all the sorts described and figured in the last report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture (a copy can be sent by mail on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps, to any one desiring to have it and may not be able to obtain one earlier through a member of the Legislature) as adapted to culture in Maine.

S. L. GOODALE.

\$50 for the best Knox Colt over two years old.
25 for the best Knox Colt under two years old.
15 for the best Sucker, requiring two in all cases for competition. Also a Premium of Twenty-five Dollars for the fastest Knox Colt of any age—three to start.

THOS. S. LANG.

VERMONT BLACK HAWK,

WAMBUTTA.

This horse will stand at the stable of the suscribers for the use of mares this season.

TERMS:—\$15 to Warrant.

\$10 for the Season Season Free.
\$5 for Single Service.

AMOS ROLLINS & CO.

Belgrade, May 9. 1864.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

SOUTH DOWNS, COMEWOLD AND LEICESTER BUCK

The hour is at hand, and the moment draws nigh!
The dog-star of treason grows dim in the sky!
Shine forth from the battle cloud, light of the mor
Call back the bright hour when the Nation was bo The rivers of peace through our valleys shall run, -Atlantic Monthly.

NESS. The following graphic account of the opera-

tions of the loyal and rebel armies on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th inst., is given by a correspondent of the New York Tribune :-Friday's Battle. FIELD OF THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

Fourteen hours of severe fighting to-day, and still nothing decisive. The position this morning was that of last night, substantially, Gen. Sedgwick, with two of his divisions, Rickett's and Wright's, has fought upon the right; Gen. Hancock, with the four divisions of his corps, viz., Birney's, Carr's, Barlow's, and Gibbon's, with Getty's Division of the 6th Corps, has fought up-

left, and a second utter discomfiture. Grey, who was on the ground, will undoubtedly embody in his letter to the Tribune full and accurate particulars. Only 10 o'clock and Lee had tried each wing and had met in each case more than he could overcome, and we asked ourselves what next. All his movements were silent and invisible, and unknown until he developed them in the event. We can deliver blows over in the direction whence blows are dealt us-not against an enemy advancing in bold sight, but against one who has mysteriously gathered and poised himself for a deadly spring. But the suspense is not
long. Both combatants are too eager to compel the
issue for either to delay another and still another
encounter. Shots begin to ring all along the six
miles of front. At 11 o'clock the enemy press
close upon Warren and Sedgwick, and train a
number of guns exactly upon the latter's headquarters. A man and three horses are killed

a stand. At this juncture, Warren, who connects with Sedgwick's left, is extremely anxious to go in with all his might, but the enemy's position in his front seems too formidable. I see a troop edge of the battle, and recognize Warren and the trend of the woods upon the other side .-Their entrenchments are plainly visible, and the open mouths of their artillery peer over. No: madness. The sharpshooters may continue to replain and live. Warren had perhaps hoped that his own judgment would be over ruled by the officers with him, but all declare that no can be made here. But more to the left, where Wadsworth's and Robinson's divisions of Warren's corps lap up to Hancock, the prospect is better, and there an assault is ordered. It is noon : and Sedgwick's second fight is over, and -A. P. Hill's corps—strong and prepared. The divisions on his right and left become engaged with him, and the work is warm. Here, as else emies bursting through the adjoining growth of pulse, and Gen. Wadsworth orders a charge to s cheered loudly by his men who loved the gray

fourths of an hour alternating success and rerecover his command from a slight wavering. He mounts a second and spurs to the front, hat men saw him fall. He was shot through the head, killed instantly, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy. His command fell back to their original position with comparative order.— Wadsworth's death is a heavy loss-scarcely an officer in the army but could have been better regretted. Yesterday and to-day he had display ed such marked ability and gallantry as to compel his recognition on all hands as an able sol-dier, who, now that he is gone, can hardly be replaced. He was a true man, a beloved, a high toned gentleman, to be respected, an unshrinking patriot to be emulated, an accomplished soldier, dead on the field of honor, to be mourned. But this battle does not pause for a hero slain. From noon until 5 o'clock, a number of sharp assaults at various points were made and invariably repulsed, whether made by us or by the enemy.— Each one of these affairs were material for a long letter, but I find it simply impossible at this time to ascertain and write out correctly the facts in detail. Prisoners came at the rate of 100 an hour. The day was excessively hot, and the men much exhausted. We had neither gained nor lost the enemy anticipated him, and he had to repel tered-brief in duration, but terrific in power

faces. At length Grant says, with laconic emphasis, "I don't believe it." He was right .-

Long before that Hancock had recovered from the first shock, held his own awhile, and now was gaining ground. In forty minutes from this at-

Now, men of the North! will you join in the strife For country, for freedom, for honor, for life! The giant grows bind in his fury and spite— One blow on his forehead will settle the fight! Flash full in his eyes the blue lightning of steel, Blow, trumpets, your summons, till sluggards awake! Beat, drums, till the roofs of the faint hearted shake! Yet, yet, ere the signet is stamped on the scroll. Their names may be traced on the blood sprinkled roll! Trust not the false herald that painted your shield:
True honor to-day must be sought on the field! True honor to-day must be sought on the Her scutcheon shows white on a blazon o The life-drops of crimson for liberty shed

THE BATTLES OF THE WILDER-

FRIDAY, May 6-11 P. M. was instantly and utterly turned. The rebel line Birney's, Carr's, Birlow's, and Gibbon's, with Getty's Division of the 6th Corps, has fought upon the left; and Gen. Warren, with his full corps and Stevenson's division of the 6th Corps (Burnside's) has fought in the centre. Burnside's has fought in the centre. Burnside's has fought in the centre. Burnside sorps has constituted the re-erve, and has marched and countermarched incessantly, and gone in by brigades at the centre and on the left. Gen. Sedg-wick was to advance at 5 A. M., but Ewell, who commands opposite him, attacked at 44. S. Sedg-wick says Ewell's watch must be fifteen minutes shead of his. This action on our right was spirited and well fought. At the expiration of an bour the rebels were handsomely borne back, the firing ceased, and each side held the ground they had bivouncked upon. Our loss was severe, and the enemy's could not have been less. Gen. Sedgwick's staff were brilliant and ubiquitous throughout, while the old General was the man of Antietam and Fredericksburg repeating bimself. This action barely over, and suddenly we heard from the extreme left that peculiar monotomous swell and volume of sound which tells of large numbers engaged—so many that single shots and even volleys of long lines are not distinct, but are merged in the mighty noise of a great batte. Hancock was engaged. The details of its two hours' steady struggle I do not know, but are merged in the mighty noise of a great batte. Hancock was engaged. The details of its two hours' steady struggle I do not know, but are an engaged—so many that single shots and even volleys of long lines are not distinct, but are merged in the mighty noise of a great batte. Hancock was engaged. The details of its two hours' steady struggle I do not know, but are are ged in the mighty noise of a great batte. Hancock was engaged. The details of his two hours' steady struggle I do not know, but are merged in the mighty noise of a great batte. Hancock was engaged. The details of his two hours' steady struggle I do not know, but a construction of was longer, and surged around Seymour's Brigade, tided over it and through it, beat against

to and from which officers come and go with a certain cance t air tlat b speaks urgent and important cases. So during an hour. No firing has been heard the last three-quarters of an hour. The rebels must have ceased to advance; but how far they penetrated, and what is the present situation? The 6th Corps' flag comes in. Where is the 6th Corps' chieftain? My watch says ten o'clock at night. A despatch received. John Sedgwick safe. Wright safe. The 6th Corps holds a strong line; only Seymour's and a part of Shaier's brigade have been broken. The enemy can do nothing more. The 6th Corps proper

The Flank Attack. IN "THE WILDERNESS,"

With the exception of the line occupied by the With the exception of the fine deception of his white horse, as John was recognized by the him are Gens. Griffin and Hunt, and officers of Gens. Grant's and Meade's staff. Halting at the first line they dismount and walk more than half a mile in front of the men, who are flat upon position it now occupies. Considerable confusion at 01/2 P. M., his line was re-established in the position it now occupies. Considerable confusion occurred in several regiments on the right, but momentarily, however, as through the personal efforts of Gen. Sedgwick and other officers, the stragglers were soon rallied and replaced in line of battle. All is quiet this morning, with the exception of picket firing opposite our centre. A thick volume of smake and log envelopes the of battle. All is quiet this morning, with the exception of picket firing opposite our centre. A thick volume of smoke and fog envelopes the battle field and prevents the continuance of yesterday's conflict. The fight at intervals all day yesterday on our left was of the fiercest description. But very little artillery was brought into requisition, owing to the nature of the battle field, which is covered with an almost impenetrable growth of scrub-oaks and underbrush. The fight was altogether one of musketry, and all strong escort, will start for Ely's Ford by sunset. ble growth of scrub-oaks and underbrush. The fight was altogether one of musketry, and although not continuous was one of the most determined and desperate battles of the war. Our loss in the 2d corps alone cannot fall short of three thousand in killed, wounded and missing. Charges and counter charges were made at short intervals during the day, and the ghastly forms of hundreds of the combatents lying this morning side by side in the vast chapparal which formed the battle ground attest the severity of the where, the contest is in a tangled jungle, and the soldiers push aside the bushes and find mortal ened the battle ground attest the severity of the conflict. Brig. General Barlow, commanding the 1st division, occupied the extreme left of the 2d corps; Mott's division and a portion of Gen. Gibbons' division held the centre, while Birney with his own division. Robinson's of the 5th Gibbons' division held the centre, while Birney with his own division, Robinson's of the 5th. Stevenson's brigade of the 9th, and Carroll's and Owen's brigades of the 2d corps were stationed on the right, his line facing westward and extending across the plank road running from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House. At precisely 5 A. M., an advance of the 2d corps was ordered, and with cheers our men charged through a dense thicket, surprising the enemy is right before many days, for I know through a dense thicket, surprising the enemy the enemy's right before many days, for I know while at breakfast, and driving them in confusion from their temporary works, literly strewing the ground with the bodies of their killed and wounded, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

ed, and capturing a large number of Prisoners. ed, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

The rebels, astonished at the celerity of Hancock's of Butler's landing on James river. movements, were unable to rally until we had pursued them two and a half miles from the to give to this movement the impulse and inspira-Brock road, running in a north-westerly direction to Parker's store, when, re-enforced by Longstreet, who, the night previous had come up to within six miles of the battle field, a stand was made, and a terrific muskery fight ensued, leading and a terrific muskery fight ensued, leading and a terrific muskery start charge was to give to this movement the impulse and inspiration springing from the knowledge of another on-ward to Richmond. The Hon. E. B. Washburne joined Head quarters at Culpepper, and has since ridden with the staff—a species of 'Congressional interference' to which the army does not object. was made, and a terrific musketry fight ensued, lasting until noon. Charge after charge was made by both sides, and as often repulsed up to that time, when, owing to an accidental circumstance, our lines were forced to fall back to the Brock road. At about 12 M. a flanking column of the enemy charged on the double-quick through the interval between Gens. Mott's and Ward's reversely the main one is to inform the enemy that the proposed, doubtless to learn something of the rebel position, and it may be for another object. commands, forcing back in some confusion several regiments of the right of Mott's division. Simuland we hoped finally to wear them out. At 5½ o'clock Hancock was preparing for a grand movement of our entire left. He did not make it, for the enemy anticinated him and he had a least to the triffic onslaught, fell back, contesting the ground, to the Brock road, where the trees. under the shelter of temporary works con ed of logs and abattis on the day previous. As tered—brief in duration, but terrific in power and superhuman momentum. The first few minutes we were staggered. Stragglers for the first coveted, Maj. Gen. Birney's command was made time in all this fighting streamed to the rear in large numbers, choking the roads and causing a command had been hurled all the morning the

my's had been equally so; and it is by these my's had been equally so; and it is by these my's had been equally so; and it is by these my's had been equally so; and it is by these my's had been equally so; and it is by the sun desired his victories. The inference was clear that we had cale that we had cale that we had cale that we had controlled to the woods beyond the road. In his was that he had of the desired his victories. The inference was clear that we had controlled as one of the my's had been equally so; and it is best and strong-ets. Men separated in the heat of the desired his victories. The inference was clear that we had controlled the heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he had of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the heat of the heat of the heat of the desired his victories. The same equal that he heat of the heat They meant to break through, and they did. On Sedgwick's extreme right lay the 2d Brigade, 3d ment, but finally succeeded in vanquishing his

Sedgwick's extreme right lay the 2d Brigade, 3d division of his corps, under Gen. Seymour, who had been assigned to it but two days before. The brigade is new to the 6th corps, and is known as the Milroy brigade; connecting on the left of Seymour by Shaler's and then Neill's brigades, the latter being a brigade of Getty's division that had not been sent to Hancock. These troops were at work entrenching when fallen upon.—
The enemy came down like a torrent, rolling and dashing in living waves, and flooding up against the whole 6th corps. The main line stood like a rock, but not so the extreme right. That flank was instantly and utterly turned. The rebel line

WILDERNESS, 5 P. M. May 7, 1864.

Up to this hour there has been but little fight

Perhaps the main one is to inform the enemy that we are here in full force as night sets in. I doubt if we shall be when the sun rises.'

OPERATIONS OF GEN. BUTLER. The Contest for the Richmond and Peters burg Railrond.

The seizure of Bermuda Hundreds and the occupation of the Peninsula of the James and Appomatox river having been effected, Gen. Butler's next movement was to tap the Richmond and large numbers, choking the roads and causing a panic by their stampede and incoherent tales of frightful disaster. It was even reported at general headquarters that the enemy had burst entirely through and supports were hurried up.—Grant and Meade seated their backs against the same tree, quietly listened to the officer who have the report and a upsulted a moment in the report and convey in the report and supports were detailed to push forward musketry fire was even heavier, except occasional intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes, than at deer the command of Briz. General Brooks, and a command had been hurled all the morning the combined forces of Longstreet and Hill in their rebel communication with the Southern portion of the Confederacy. This was effected on Friday last, as thus described by the New York Herald correspondent, in a letter dated 7th inst:

"Five brigades were detailed to push forward and seize the road at the proper point, to be under the command of Briz. General Brooks, and

same tree, quietly listened to the officer who brought the report, and consulted a moment in low tones. The orders for sending reinforcements were given, and for a little time not a word was spoken in the group of more than twen-yells, were each time gallantly met, and in every second brigade, First division; Col. Plaisted, of yells, were each time gallantly met, and in every assault but one hurled back beyond their original lines. At 4½ P. M., the enemy, massing once more, charged upon the position along the Brock road, to which we had been forced to retire at moon, and with such overwhelming violence that they penetrated our lines at the intersection of the road mentioned and the pike leading to Orange Court House, and planted a color on the work. For a moment the safety of the corps was in imminent danger, many of our men, demoral-

slowly and cautiously toward the railroad, ready to meet any force the enemy might have in position before them.

Our skirmishers again met the rebels, and this time in strength this side of the railroad, with their front mostly protected by a swamp and their line well strengthened by artillery. No better position could have been selected for a sturdy defense than that chosen by the rebels.

Our skirmishers were soon engaged with them along their entire line, and as our main force came into action the rebels opened fire from six or eight pieces, and vigorously shelled our lines and the woods, in which our reserves were forming. Our fire quickly became rapid from the infantry, and the engagement soon assumed the character of a battle. The impediments which the enemy had thrown in the way of our advance were one by one successfully overcome, and the line steadily advanced, driving the enemy slowly before it. Our right was strengthened by fresh brigades, and the enemy gave way for a while before it; but regiment after regiment of rebels were sent in against it, and the brunt of the battle shifted from the center to the right, and raged with interese force.

At These copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST: J. Burron, Register.

The Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

County of Kennebec.

The Judge of Probate, administrator, on the extra of said decased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about six hundred tollars; that said decased died seized and County, and described as follows:—The dwelling houses and lot owned by the described as follows:—The dwelling houses and lot owned by the described as follows:—The dwelling houses and lot owned by the described as follows:—The dwelling houses and lot owned by the described as follows:—The dwelling houses and lot owned by the described as follows:—The dwelling houses and lot owned by the described as follows:—The dwelling houses and lot owned by the described as follows:—The dwelling houses an ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

ATTES: in front of the enemy was most unfavorable for an attacking party. It was hilly and traversed irregularly by ravines, and every advantageous position was naturally soized and tenaciously held by the rebels, who were almost completely hidden by the dense growth of young pines, red cedars, dogwood and underbrush. Still our men pushed forward, fighting sharply at every step, though falling in their track here and there along the surging line, and wresting from the rebels every strong point, one after another, until at about 5 o'clock the rebels were driven from their strongest position behind the railroad embankment, which they held for a long time. The railroad was gained and lost by us two or three times—once on account of the ammunition giving out, and again because the enemy had massed at that point and pressed us back by their force of numbers. The last time we grasped the prize. We held it long enough to accomplish the object of the movement. The railroad bridge crossing one of the tributaries of the Appomattox river, within about seven miles of Petersburg, was set on fire and totally consumed, and the railroad track was torn up and destroyed for some distance this side of the bridge, and the road rendered useless long enough for our forces to carry out other and more important operations. Our tance this side of the bridge, and the road rendered useless long enough for our forces to carry out other and more important operations. Our success was not gained without some loss, but precisely how great cannot as yet be ascertained. Many of the kirled and wounded were necessarily left on the field, near the railroad, as the enemy, massing themselves, were able to finally drive us away before we could get all the disabled to the rear.

Our losses are estimated at about 250, or perhaps more, in killed and wounded.

Attest: J. Bunds, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, no said County, deceased, having been presented for probate: Onderso, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Bunds, Register.

right, it is still invincible—is now, and ever shall another encounters. Shots begin to ring all along the six miles of front. At 10 'clock the enemy press miles of front. At 10 'clock the enemy press close upon Warren and Sedgwick, and train a number of guns exactly upon the latter's head-quarters. A man and three horses are killed within twenty feet of the General, and in the very centre of his grouped staff. Finding the enemy disposed to renew the engagement of the early morning, Sedgwick accepts the challenge, and advances his whole line. The men go in with more dash and hold on more sturdily than in the morning. Ewell is driven back to his second line.

The corps Headquarters that night were where since. Lee menseed be. I may not refrain from mentioning for gallantry, Sedgwick's staff and Wright's. Riding the six number of guns exactly upon the latter's head-quarters. A man and three horses are killed and wounded.

Attractopy. Attest: J. Bearos, Register.

Attractopy. Attest:

moved out on the Petersburg road until he came to the enemy, whom he found posted upon the Port Walthall branch railroad. A lively skirmish followed, and it was apparent that the rebels were in strong force. They had no artillery, which fact gave us the advantage, and Heckman, after a lively musketry fire, succeeded in driving them off the railroad. The rebels brought two brigades of infantry into action, and at times the fighting was at such close quarters that they could be heard calling our to our men. You are compared to the first succeeding the compared to the co

Major General John Sedgwick, commander of

On the 1st of July, 1837, Cadet Sedgwick was breveted second lieutenant of the Second Artillery, and received his full commission on the same lery, and received his full commission on the same day. On the 19th of April, 1839, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He served in Mexico, and was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, with rank from August 20, 1847. He received another brevet, major, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, with rank from August 20, 1847. He received another brevet, major, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepee, dating from September 13, 1847. He commanded his company and became distinguished in the attack upon San Cosmo gate, Mexico city. On the 25th of January, 1849, he was made a full captain of artillery. On the 8th of March, 1855, he was appointed major of the First United States cavalry (a newly organized regiment), and served in Kansas, commanding at Fort Rily during 1858 and 1859, and at Fort Wise in 1860. He held this position at the breaking out of the present rebellion.

On the 16th of March, 1861, he was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the Second United States cavalry, and on the 25th of April, 1861, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth United States cavalry. He was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the Second United States cavalry, and on the 25th of April, 1861, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth United States cavalry. He was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the Second United States cavalry, and on the 25th of April, 1861, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth United States cavalry. He was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers on August 31, 1862, and was placed in charge of a brigade of Gen. McCellan's newly organized Army of the Potomac.

At the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 1st of June, 1862, he particularly noted at the battle of Savage Station and Glendale. He also control be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear a On the 19th of April, 1839, he was pro-

battles of Savage Station and Glendale. He also took part in the contests before Washington under Gen. Pope. At the battle of Antietam he commanded a division in Sumner's wing of McClellan's army, and was wounded twice during the engagement while gallantly urging the men in the contests of fearlessly face the foe. At the contests of Savage Station and Glendale. He also taylor and the country of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to add Estate are requested to make immediate payment to April 11, 1864. battles of Savage Station and Glendale. He also took part in the contests before Washington under LYDIA RICHARDSON, late of MONMOUTH. lan's army, and was wounded twice during the engagement while gallantly urging the men in his division to fearlessly face the foe. At the time he was shot he was far in the advance, right time he was shot he was far in the advance, right duly appointed Executive of the last will and restament of duly appointed Executive of the last will and restament of the last will be also in the thickest of the battle, close by his forward line. On this occasion he remained two hours on the field after he was wounded, and had to be carried away. On the 23d of December, he was nominated by the President a major general of volunteers, with a rank dating from July 4, 1862, and was subsequently re-nominated and experiment. carried away. On the 23d of December, he was nominated by the President a major general of volunteers, with a rank dating from July 4, 1862, and was subsequently re-nominated and confirmed in March, 1863, his rank to date from May 31,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly in March, 1863, his rank to date from May 31,

He commanded the left wing during the advance from the Rappahannock to the Potomac,
June, 1863, and also at the battles of Gettysburg,
July 1863. Design the design of the Country of Rennebec, deceased, testate, and has audertak
on that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons
desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to He commanded the lett wing during the ad-July, 1863. During the passage of the Rappa-hannock, November 7, 1863, he commanded the hannock, November 7, 1863, he commanded the right wing of Meade's army, and succeeded in capturing four guns, eight battle flags and over fifteen hundred prisoners. For his conduct in this action he was particularly thanked by General Meade in general orders. During the absence of General Meade he was for several days in November temporarily in command of the Army of the Potomes, the suprementation of the Potomes and the suprementation of the Potomes, the suprementation of the Potomes and th dreds of prisoners. It was now nearly sunset. From one end of the line to the other not a shot could be heard. The day's work seemed over. Our line of to-night would be that of last night. The auguries were good. In two days fighting we had lost heavily, but not more than the enemy. Our assaults had been futile, but the enemy. Our assaults had been futile, but the enemys position, if it should be on our the safety of the corps was in immented a color on the safety of the corps was in imment danger, many of our men, demoral-tions at about ten o'clock, Gen. Burnham's brig-down the pike toward the value pointed Administrator on the estate of success. After the command by General Brooks, of the supreme command of which he was more than once offered, but declined. When the Army of the Potomac, the supreme command of which he was more than once offered, but declined. When the Army of the Potomac, the supreme command of which he was more than once offered, but declined. When the Army of the Potomac was re-organized for the present campaign he was placed in command by General Brooks, just without our works, Onderdonk's regiment was sent ahead to feel the way and develop the enemy's position, if it should be on our the least to feel the way and develop the enemy's position, if it should be on our the pike from its position.

After the column left the fortifications at about ten o'clock, Gen. Burnham's brig-tions at about ten o'clock, Gen. Burnham's brig-the Potomac, the supreme command of which he was more than once offered, but declined. When the Army of the Potomac, the supreme command of which he was more than once offered, but declined. When the Army of the Potomac was re-organized for the present campaign he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac, the supreme command of which he was more than once offered, but declined. When the Potomac was re-organized for the present campaign he was placed in command of the Potomac was re-organized for the present campaign he was placed in command of the Potomac was re-

concert, have met and thwarted him at every turn is sufficient comment upon their generalship. This fact must be ominous to Lee of the fate in store for him before the campaign shall close.

I have yet said nothing as to the extent of our loss, or how it compares with the enemy's. Eight thousand of our wounded have already been cared for in the hospitals. It is thought that, say one thousand remain on the field. Estimating the killed at 1500 and prisoners 2000, I cannot the content of the compares with the enemy's and the ground was occupied and doggedly held by our troops was most excellent. The soldiers of the Tenth Army Corps fought bravely by the side of those from the Eighteenth, and all earned additional laurels by the day's work.

At the same time Gen. Brooks' main column started from camp a brigade, under Gen. Heckman, with Belger's Rhode Island battery, and moved out on the Petersburg road until he came the compares with the enemy to retire some distance, and thoughed held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1864

ENNEBBE COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held by our troops was most excellent. The soldiers of the Tenth Army Corps fought bravely by the side of those from the Eighteenth, and all earned additional laurels by the day's work.

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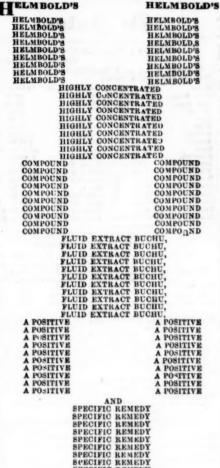
the fighting was at such close quarters that they could be heard calling our to our men, 'You are cowards to use artillery! Wait until to-morrow and we will pay you off.' As Gen. Heckman had received orders not to bring on an engagement, he retired. The brilliant little affair lasted about an hour, and resulted in a loss to us of eight killed and sixty wounded."

SKETCH OF GEN. JOHN SEDGWICK.

Atrue copy—Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Major General John Sedgwick, commander of the Sixth army corps, and of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Connecticut, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from that State, entering that institute in 1833. He graduated, June 30, 1837. On the 18t of July 1837. Cades Sudgrain. ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to an personal network ed, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge. A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

CORNELIUS ALLEN, late of VASSALBOROUGH, said estate are requested to make immediate payment to April 25, 1864. 21* JOSEPH W. PATTERSON.



SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
Non-Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflamma
tion or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the
Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Briel
Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and



PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE, TABLED COUNTENANCE,
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful disease"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

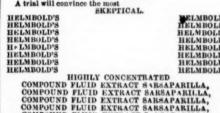
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?" PALLID COUNTENANCE,

any are aware of the eause of their auffering. The : e Iusane Asylum, and the Melancholy Deaths by Cor bear ample witness of the assertion. The constituti-ted by Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medi githen and invigorate the System, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCH! IELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HEDMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HEMLBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT nt in its taste and odor, and more strengt han any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK. FROM BROKEN-DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS. And will enable you to SLEEP WELL.



HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrotius, Scale Head, Salt Rheum. Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face Tetter, Erspiecias and all scaly eruptions of the skin, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict maukind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELM.

BOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. II cleanes and reprovates the blood, institute a vince of health interhave been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HEEM-BOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the huwors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the tri il of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfals of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water is equal to the Lishon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedicas.

See medical properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Phila-

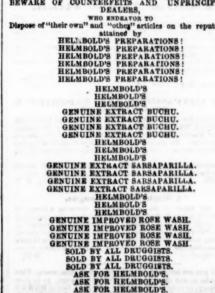
Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Phili See remarks made by the late core and delphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Mealco-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

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SARSAPARILLA, \$1 per bottle, or Six for \$5.
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No. 104 SOUTH-TENTH-ST., Philadelp) COUNTERFEITS AND



HELMBOLD'S | TMPORTANT IRON IN THE BLOOD! It is well known to the Medical Profession tha THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT OF This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will cloy up the lungs, will starpely the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of Without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

It is only since the discovery of that valuable combination known as Peruviau Syrup, that the great Power of this VITALIZING AGENT over disease has been brought to light.

> The Peruvian Syrup. is a Protected Solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, a New Discovery in Medicine that STRIKKS AT THE BOOT OF DISEASE, by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle of Life Element, IRON. is is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy to curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASE F CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEAS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all

TO ALL

INVALIDS:

THE BLOOD IS

IRON.

IRON IN THE BLOOD,

The Peruvian Syrup,

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the Being free from Alcohol in any form, i's energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, influsing stranger, vicos, and New Life into all parts of the system, and boilding up an IRON CONSTRUCTION:

It is an excellent substitute for Wine or Brandy where a stimulation of the system of the sy

The following names are taken from our pamphlet of testi monials, which will be sent free to any address.

Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Warren Burton, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Rev. Gurdon Robins, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Rev. T. Starr King, Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,

There can be but one stronger proof than the testi many of such men as these, and that is a PERSONAL TRIAL. It has cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and inviaids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

For DYSPERSIA and all CHEONIC DISEASES, characterized by DEBILITY, it is a specific. Prepared as heretofore by

> N. L. CLARK & CO. For sale by

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 16 Tremont street, Boston; J. P. DINSMORE, 491 Broadway, New York; and by all Druggists DEMALE

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. This Medicine is of long tried efficacy for correcting all dis orders incidental to the feminine sex. That the afflicted may feel assured that this Cordini is truly valuable and worthy their confidence,—not one of those secret compounds purposed to destroy healthy action, I add a few testimonials from physi-cians whom all favoring the Eelectic and Reformed Practice Medicine, respect.

Dr. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eclectic Medica Society, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms:
"I have used the Female Strengthening Cordial similar to that propared by Dr. GEO. W. SWETT, 106 Hanover Street, and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Complaints that can be found." Dr. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their

"This Medicine appears to exert a specific influence on the terus. It is a valuable agent in all derangements of the Fe-ale Reproductive Organs." Dr. E. SwiTH, President of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians, says: "No Female, if in delicate health, should omit the timely use of this valuable Cordial. I owe much of my success in mid-wifery to the use of this medicine"

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES. The following from Dr. FAY is well worthy your notice: The following from Dr. PAY is well worthy your notice:

"As a general remedy for Female Complaints this 'Cordial'
is a very valuable one, but by the Profession it is estermed more
highly for its good resuits during Confinement in relieving the
great suffering attendant upon childbirth 1 acknowledge with
Dr. Smith that much of my success in midwifery is due to the
use of this medicine. It strengthens both mother and child.
In such cases I follow the directions of Prof. King, by allowing
my patients to use it a few weeks previous to confinement, as by
the energy it imparts to the uterine nervous system the labor
will be very much facilitated, and removes the cramps which
many females are liable to. No woman, if she knew the great
value of this Strengthening Cordial would fail to use it."

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of doing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" to be satisfacory in its results.

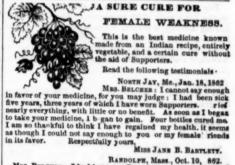
The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Femalestrengthening Cordial has proved invaluable:

Female strengthening Cerdial has proved invaluable:
Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uneasiness. Depression of Spirits, Trembling,
Loss of Power, Pain in the Back,
Alternate Chills, and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the
Body,
Headache, Languor,
Aching Along the Thighs, Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale
Countenance, Derangement of the Stomach and
Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c.

It is a specific remedy in all Uterine Diseases. Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Discharges, Leucorrt Whites, Scirrhus or Ulcerated State of the Uterus, Sterility, &c.

No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none ess likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have used for many years. PRICE, Per Bettle, \$1.00, or 6 for \$5.00. Should your Druggist not have it, send directly to us, as a then six bottles or more are ordered we will pay all expenses,

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miss Jane B. Bartlett.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Oct. 10, 862.

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Heaves.

This article has an extensive sale in the eastern part of the State, where its virtues are well known, and is rapidly taking the place of all other Horse powders. Numerous testimonials can be furnished in regard to its good qualities, and the cures it has produced. Manufactured only by J. S. INGRAHAM, Druggist,
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EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Editors. TERMS-\$2.00 per annum in advance TERMS - \$2.00 per annum in advance.

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(27 All letters on business connected with the Office, should addressed to the Publishers, Homax & Badosz, Augusta, Me.

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To DESTROY Boston, Mass .. "I would like a remedy that certain and ve Canada thistles in full bloom, before a storm may be necessa is quite sure if stumps of the and this seems destruction of philosophical r

> Devon Our neighbourd wick are bourd can be found i chasing and o

race of cattle i

Our friend Windham, has herd to enterp and, recently v cow "Baltimo to John T. Sm is quite an acq tion of countr symmetry. S attention at ou first premium petitors. We

attle leave M